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Mondale Says Russia Boosts Its A-Arsenal

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 24 — The United States said today that there had been an unprecedented Communist military buildup in Europe and added that the Western allies would have to increase their defense budgets. It accused the Soviet Union of increasing its nuclear arsenal by deployment of the SS-20 intermediate range ballistic missile.

Vice President Mondale, speaking at a session of the General Assembly's special session on disarmament, said that the budget increases could be moderate, but made no preference, but from necessity.

Soviet diplomats at the session, which began yesterday, viewed Mr. Mondale's statement as tough.

The vice president said that a meeting in Washington next week of NATO leaders would bind the Western alliance to military measures adequate to defend themselves. He said that the United States and NATO would remain strong to defend their peoples, "but face a continuing buildup of unprecedented proportions in Europe."

He said that the Soviet Union had developed an almost three-to-one advantage in tanks and the SS-20 nuclear missile, now being deployed in large numbers. Western Europe was a new target in destructive weaponry, he said.

Two Forecasts

Mr. Mondale, instructed by President Carter to present the U.S. position on disarmament to the special assembly session, forecast "two historic" achievements:

• For the first time since the atomic era began, agreement would



Vice President Mondale

3 Gunmen Are Shot 45 Czechoslovak Children Unhurt in Border Hijack

MUNICH, May 24 (AP) — Czechoslovak border guards shot three gunmen who hijacked a school bus carrying 45 children and attempted to force it across the border into West Germany, officials said today.

About 25 Czechoslovak soldiers, using at least one armored vehicle, killed one of the gunmen and wounded the other two in a gunbattle near the Muehlbach border crossing point, a spokesman for the Bavarian State Interior Ministry said. A young girl in the bus was slightly injured.

The spokesman said Czechoslovak authorities told their German colleagues the three men hijacked the bus at gunpoint at a dam near the city of Cheb while its young passengers were picknicking.

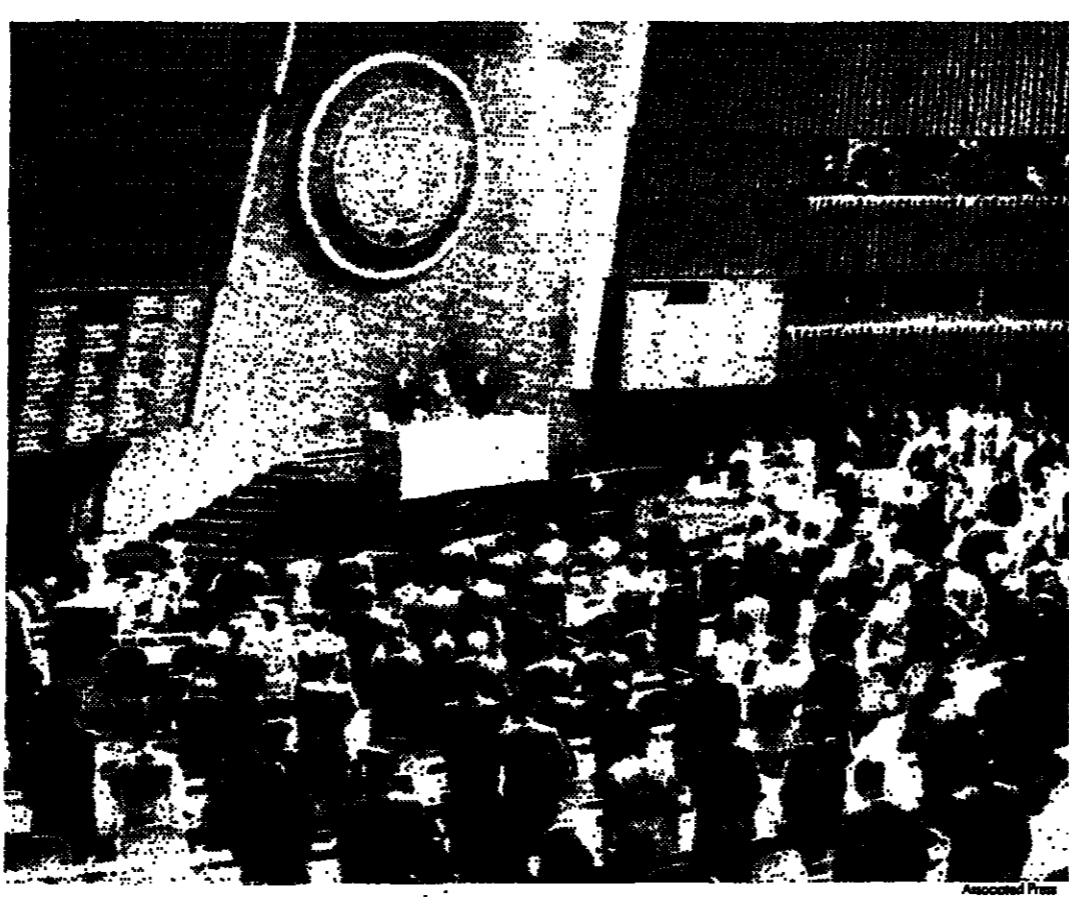
The hijackers made everybody get on the bus and forced the driver to take them to the border crossing. On arrival, they demanded that the border guards allow them free passage to Schindling on the West German side.

Bus Surrounded

Guards surrounded the bus and an armored car blocked its path, the spokesman said. A first ultimatum expired without either side taking action.

The children, from a small village outside Prague, apparently were on a school excursion when the hijackers surprised them. Their ordeal began yesterday evening and ended early today.

Two weeks ago, a Czechoslovak



Delegates to the UN General Assembly special session standing for the opening ceremonies.

World Bank Backs Search Efforts Oil Exploration Turns to Third World

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, May 24 (WP) — A new and promising frontier for world oil production, potentially larger than the Alaskan and North Sea fields combined, is being developed with financial help from the World Bank.

The frontier lies in roughly 50 of the world's poorer countries, the underdeveloped nations of Africa, Latin America and Asia, which were long neglected as potential sources for new oil but are now regarded as rich in possibilities.

World Bank officials yesterday announced details of a broad program of lending and technical assistance of up to \$500 million a year, intended to help 50 to 60 oil-importing nations become self-sufficient in oil in the next decade.

U.S. Praises Turkish Plan For Cyprus Peace Talks

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, May 24 (WP) — In an unusual public statement on the Cyprus dispute, the State Department yesterday called new Turkish proposals "a positive contribution" toward resuming the stalled Greek-Turkish peace talks.

Rauf Denktaş, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, presented the proposals to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim Monday in an effort to get the peace talks resumed under UN auspices.

The U.S. statement appeared to be an attempt to prod the Greek side into new negotiations, and thereby bolster the Carter administration's uphill struggle to end the congressional embargo on U.S. arms to Turkey.

Congress imposed the embargo in 1975 after Turkish forces, armed with U.S. weapons, invaded Cyprus. Turkey continues to occupy between 35 and 40 percent of the island, which has an 80-percent Greek population.

Despite fierce opposition from the Greek-American community, the administration has asked Congress to repeal the embargo because Turkey has threatened to reduce its contribution to NATO defenses in the Mediterranean.

The administration argues that lifting the embargo offers the best hope for settling the Cyprus dispute, because Turkey has warned it will not negotiate nor withdraw its troops under U.S. pressure.

It was against this background that a State Department spokesman, Tom Reston, began a routine press briefing yesterday by reading a statement snatched with praise for the latest Turkish proposal.

"We consider it a very constructive and forthcoming one which indeed should make a positive contribution toward resumption of the Cyprus negotiations," Mr. Reston said.

Reportedly Wants to Aid UNITA Rebels

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT) — President Carter told a group of senators yesterday that because of congressional restraints the United States was unable to provide assistance to anti-government forces led by Jonas Savimbi that are operating in Angola.

According to participants in the White House meeting, Mr. Carter did not ask specifically for repeal of legislation barring aid to the Savimbi forces that are also fighting the 20,000 Cubans stationed in Angola. But he left the impression that he did.

Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, the author of the legislation prohibiting open or covert involvement in Angola, was not at the meeting, but said that "I've come increasingly to the conclusion that the president is considering reinvolving this country in the Angolan civil war."

"It seems to me that the president ought to be prepared to go to the American people and Congress publicly and clarify whether he wants to support rebel forces inside Angola or not to support them," Sen. Clark, chairman of the Foreign Relations subcommittee on Africa, said.

French Unit Chases Rebel Column West

From Wire Dispatches

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 24 — French troops today were chasing one of two rebel columns heading toward their Angolan refuge, diplomatic sources reported.

Officials said a reconnaissance aircraft spotted the rebels, driving in about 60 captured or stolen vehicles, fleeing along a dirt road close to the Benguela railroad, which runs through Zaire into Angola.

A heavy rebel presence was reported from the railroad center of Mutshatsha across to the Angolan border, indicating that the legionnaires might face stiff resistance as they pursue the column. A French Defense Ministry spokesman said Zaire army forces already had skirmished west of Mutshatsha with a rebel convoy.

Another rebel column estimated to number between 1,000 and 4,000 men was already in Zambia, heading toward Angola in a ragged caravan of stolen cars loaded with loot from the mining town of Kolwezi.

Death Toll Modified

[It was reported from Kolwezi, meanwhile, that the final toll of Europeans massacred during the rebel occupation of the city may not exceed 120. Previous official estimates had been as high as 200 or more.]

[A correspondent in Kolwezi for the Belgian newspaper Le Soir reported that the physician heading the body-identification team said he had completed identification of 60 slain Europeans yesterday and that another 13 bodies, mostly Greeks and Pakistanis, had been found.]

[The final toll was not expected to be more than 110 or 120, the Belgian reporter wrote.]

The fate of about 60 Europeans still held hostage was the prime concern for the legionnaires. Most of them are believed to be French.

Angola has said it would insure the safety of Europeans, but has warned that it would turn its armed forces loose if their is any attempt at "hot pursuit" across the frontier.

Protected Corridor

Pro-Western guerrilla sources said the East Germans have set up a tank-protected corridor for the rebels fleeing into Angola, as well as a reception center for the retreating Cuban-trained troops.

French paratroopers fought a sharp engagement with fleeing rebel tribesmen in Luilu, five miles from the center of Kolwezi yesterday, and lost two men killed, the

One Loan Made

So far, the bank has made one loan of \$150 million to India for the development of an offshore field. By the end of next year, it hopes to have eight projects, totaling \$550 million, under way as "seed" financing to generate \$3 billion to \$4 billion in other investment capital.

Bank-assisted oil-exploration projects are under discussion in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Turkey, Thailand, Syria, Tunisia, Egypt, Zaire, Argentina, Colombia, Chad and Bolivia, among others.

Giscard Affirms French Pullout Plans

PARIS, May 24 (UPI) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today met with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and reaffirmed that French forces would be pulled out of the African nation as soon as whites remaining in rebel hands are rescued.

"Mr. Giscard d'Estaing conveyed to President Mobutu the statement he made yesterday in which he outlined the conditions for the return home of French troops from Zaire," an Elysee Palace spokesman said.

The meeting was held against the background of reports that Mr. Mobutu had vainly pleaded with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for French troops to remain in Shaba province for at least another six months.

Reportedly Wants to Aid UNITA Rebels

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Seeking Hostages

French Defense Ministry

The new casualties brought the number of dead in the French expeditionary force in Shaba province to four since the paratroopers dropped on Kolwezi Friday and Saturday. The paratroopers killed five Katangese rebels in their initial sweep.

While hundreds of black Africans continued to stream back to the outskirts of Kolwezi from the surrounding countryside, the town itself was deserted.

Bloated bodies still lay in roads, burned so badly by the tropical sun that it was impossible to identify them as black or white. Burial squads wearing surgical masks moved through the town burying bodies before dogs ate them.

The war of words between

Improved Since Last Year The Shaba Rebels Proved Prowess in Kolwezi Raid

By David B. Ottaway

KOLWEZI, Zaire, May 24 (WP) — The rebel invasion of Kolwezi that began at 6 a.m. Saturday, March 13, was without a doubt one of the best planned and executed operations seen anywhere in Africa for years. The rebels were tough, determined and tenacious as if they had long training for the assault.

This is perhaps the strongest evidence, although circumstantial, of foreign involvement in the latest Shaba province troubles, although many local sources said they saw four white-skinned rebels speaking either Portuguese or Spanish during the six-day occupation.

They may have been Cubans or they may have been white Angolans of which there are many.

"I myself saw no Cubans," said Col. Philip Eurlin, the French Foreign Legion commander whose troops recaptured the city Friday.

Operation Dove

The Kolwezi invasion, code-named "Operation Dove," was entirely different in character from the 80-day Shaba war of a year ago when Zairian and Moroccan troops mostly shadowboxed with the rebels and hardly anyone was killed.

Kolwezi shows not only how far things have come from a year ago in the nature of warfare in southern Zaire but also the seriousness of the problem that lies ahead for the 13-year-old government of President Mobutu Sese Seko. For Kolwezi and what it stands for is far from over.

Leaders of the mysterious National Front for the Liberation of the Congo obviously are determined to overthrow Mr. Mobutu and certain to try again and again. They already have dealt a paralyzing blow to the bankrupt Zairian economy and had they held Kolwezi they probably would have declared a separate government and asked for recognition and aid from sympathetic African and Communist countries.

The accounts of refugees and French and Belgian military sources here gives some idea of how it was done.

After Whites Are Freed, He Tells Mobutu

General Assembly's special session on disarmament.

The invasion of Shaba province, formerly called Katanga, by Angolan-based rebel troops was the second attempt in 14 months to wrest the mineral-rich province from control of the Zairian government.

With French forces already fighting in Chad and Mauritania, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's dispatch of troops to Zaire raised widespread criticism at home and abroad that France was playing the role of "gendarme" in behalf of the Mobutu regime.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said yesterday at a news conference that "French forces which intervened in Kolwezi will be withdrawn as soon as they accomplish their task of liberating remaining Europeans in rebel hands."

Joint Force Rejected

African leaders at the fifth summit meeting of France and black African nations voted on the last day of a two-day meeting yesterday not to form their own intervention force to deal with invasions and uprisings. They said they preferred to depend on France for aid in emergencies.

A proposal by Gabon, backed by France, that African nations set up their own intervention force was not adopted by the 21 nations attending the two-day meeting in Versailles.

The leaders set up a committee to widen existing defense agreements between West African nations to include new members.

The African leaders indicated they have no qualms about leaning on French military strength to stabilize their regimes. France recently sent military aid to Chad and Mauritania in addition to last week's aid to Zaire.

"After all, European members of NATO make no bones about being dependent on the United States and Eastern nations are dependent on Moscow so why should we be ashamed of cooperating with France?" Felix Houphouët-Boigny, president of Ivory Coast, said to reporters.

The African summit delegates also voted to seek more aid from industrialized nations. Some members emphasized that stability can only come from economic growth.



Sen. Clark

As UN Debate Opens

Survey Warns of New Weapons

LONDON, May 24 (UPI) — Even as the United Nations debates world disarmament, the United States and Soviet Union are developing new weapons like "satellite killers" that will make true arms control more elusive, a journal on strategic affairs reported today.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies warned that if Washington and Moscow fail to reach a second strategic arms limitation agreement, known as SALT-2, or if the U.S. Senate fails to ratify it, an all-out nuclear arms race may result.

"More important," it added, "the political relationship between East and West in general and the United States and the Soviet Union in particular, would move backwards, and both arms control and the concept of détente would take a long time to recover."

"As the central plank of superpower relations, strategic arms control is not an issue to gamble with."

The institute's warnings were in its annual Strategic Survey, considered a good source on what is happening in the field. The institute is a nongovernmental center for research and information on world strategic issues.

Bank Backs Oil Search

(Continued from Page 1)

Geological Survey, who concluded that the potential for oil discoveries in the less-developed nations is two or three times greater than conventionally estimated.

Mr. Grossling determined that the main reason not much oil has been found in those countries is that they have seen relatively little drilling over the years. In Africa's five million square miles of prospective area, only 12,550 wells had been drilled by 1975 — compared to 2.4 million wells drilled in the United States.

The traditional explanation for the lack of drilling included the claim that past explorations yielded poor results. But Mr. Grossling's study discovered that over the years, more oil was discovered per foot of drilling in Africa and Latin America than in the United States or Western Europe.

None of the experts assert that another Middle East, which has 45 large fields, awaits to be discovered somewhere in the world. But Mr. Grossling predicts that Africa, Latin America, and Asia each has three to eight large fields yet to be found.

"Beyond the horizon new systems are emerging which will make arms control more complicated and call for a reassessment of the traditional methods," the survey said.

It said the SALT-2 agreement that appears to be emerging from lengthy negotiations "represents progress."

"But failure to reach agreement or failure of the U.S. Senate to ratify an agreement," it said, "would remove even the imperfect restrictions on nuclear strategic competition that SALT had, after all, produced and would open the gates to unrestrained attempts to establish strategic reassurance through unilateral efforts."

Other points the survey made included:

• U.S. allies are worried that the Carter administration's policies "often seem uncoordinated and inconsistent." It often seemed, the survey said, "more intent on making a point than shaping a policy."

• Another Middle East war in the next two or three years is "most unlikely" because the present military imbalance is too greatly in Israel's favor and "Israel has nothing to gain and much to lose from a new war."

• Soviet and Cuban military intervention in the Horn of Africa is not designed primarily to gain a permanent foothold there but to become "a permanent factor in African politics."

• The survey warned that the so-called "internal settlement" concluded by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith with moderate black nationalist leaders is unlikely to ensure long-term stability in that country.

• Any Soviet leadership that follows President Leonid Brezhnev is likely to continue "to pursue a policy of caution, conservatism and military overinsurance — more of the same rather than a new departure."



NONSTARRING ROLE — Movie actor Paul Newman attending the UN General Assembly session on disarmament with fellow delegate Marjorie Benton. Mr. Newman was named to the delegation for the five-week talks by President Carter.

Mondale Accuses Russia Of Increasing A-Arsenal

(Continued from Page 1)

by a French head of state. His appearance marks a radical shift in policy by France, which under the late President Charles de Gaulle shunned the Geneva disarmament conference and since has remained aloof from international arms limitation agreements.

The conference is attracting not only scores of world leaders, but also thousands of ordinary citizens from around the world. A 500-member group from Japan including survivors of the 1945 atomic bombing of Hiroshima arrived yesterday.

Outside the well-protected UN

grounds, Japanese Buddhist monks, Armenians, and Romanian hunger strikers were among the 50 demonstrators pressing various causes.

The difficulty of making significant progress during the session — the world's first general disarmament conference since 1932 — was underscored by the Mr. Mojsov.

The assembly president noted the UN has passed 228 resolutions "dealing with disarmament" in its 33-year history, yet "no serious breakthrough has been made in disarmament efforts."

The potential that the session will result in only more frustration for disarmament advocates was heightened by what some perceive as token support by the proprietors of the world's biggest arsenals — the United States and the Soviet Union.

Although Mr. Gromyko arrived in New York Monday, he did not show up for the opening. His delegation was led by Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoli Kovalev.

Mr. Carter's decision to send Mr. Mondale instead of appearing personally also was picked up by some diplomats as a signal of lukewarm U.S. interest.

U.S. Looks To Savimbi

(Continued from Page 1)

war against Mr. Neto. In 1975 Mr. Savimbi received support from South Africa, but according to American officials his outside help now comes mostly from Europe, and in particular, France.

U.S. intelligence officials believe that if the Cubans withdrew from Angola, Mr. Savimbi would probably be able to unseat Mr. Neto, but would in turn face a war of his own from the Neto supporters.

The Carter administration has become increasingly interested in Mr. Savimbi because of its concern over the Cuban forces in Africa. Many of the Cubans, in Ethiopia, were ferried there by Soviet ships from Angola and it was felt that if the Savimbi forces were given more help it might cause the Cubans to re-evaluate their policies in Africa.

Some members of the National Security Council staff and the CIA have raised the possibility of assistance to Mr. Savimbi through the French.

Dayan Calls Cairo Reply To Peace Bid Inadequate

JERUSALEM, May 24 (AP) —

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan disclosed today that Egypt has replied to Israeli proposals for restarting stalled peace talks, but he claimed that Washington rejected Cairo's answers as inadequate.

Speaking in the Knesset, Mr. Dayan said that Israel was given a U.S. memorandum on the Egyptian position Friday.

He addressed the Parliament after Prime Minister Menachem Begin's ruling coalition government defeated a no-confidence motion by a vote of 66 to 32 with one abstention. The motion was presented by a small leftist party and was endorsed by the Labor Party.

Israel's major opposition faction, It focused on domestic issues, but also condemned Mr. Begin's foreign policy for delaying peace.

The Egyptian reply was the latest move in U.S.-mediated efforts to break the deadlock in Egyptian-Israeli talks that developed in January when the two sides failed to agree on a declaration of principles to guide future talks.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat launched the peace drive with his journey to Jerusalem last November.

Primary Issues
Last month, Mr. Dayan proposed shelving the declaration and moving on to primary issues of a peace treaty. He said that he submitted a list of questions to Cairo and asked Mr. Sadat if he was prepared to negotiate a comprehensive agreement or sign a separate accord with Israel.

Mr. Dayan declined to discuss either the questions or the Egyptian replies. But he said that the State Department found the Egyptian document "so impossible that they — to put it diplomatically — re-

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, May 24 (HTT) — French intervention in Zaire is working out as a political triumph for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, but increasing French military involvement in Africa has lent urgency to questions here about France's activist policy overseas.

The horrifying atrocities scenes in Kolwezi have enabled Mr. Giscard d'Estaing easily to justify his decision to dispatch French paratroopers. His critics were silenced, and the French operation has won backing from the French public and from friendly foreign governments — European, American and African.

However, a wider policy issue remains — whether France intends to become Africa's gendarme.

The questions involved are of France's capacity to carry out numerous military missions simultaneously and of whether France is risking charges of neo-colonialism.

Unpopular Regimes

French opposition parties and some French diplomatic analysts are critical of French alliances in Africa and skeptical of France's chances of emerging unscathed. A key issue is whether France should prop up unpopular regimes, like those in Zaire and Chad. Even moderate commentators are asking whether France is overextending itself, becoming trapped by its own success.

In shoring up moderate African regimes, France is defending a major export market and source of raw materials, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing can win political points by his claim to be bringing up to date the Gaullist vision of France's role in the world.

Many French analysts are concerned that the United States and other European nations are reluctant to get involved in African squabbles, even to thwart a Soviet and Cuban campaign to destabilize the mineral-rich, politically vulnerable continent. But France, which has a Gaullist legacy of good relations with most of its former colonies, is well positioned to protect the moderate French-speaking African countries.

This protector role has acquired a growing military dimension. France now has more than 10,000 troops stationed in Africa and the Indian Ocean territories of Reunion and Mayotte. It has bases in Senegal, Ivory Coast, Gabon and Djibouti, the enclave in the Horn of Africa where France keeps an aircraft carrier to watch over the oil-tanker lanes.

2d Largest Force
In all, France has advisers or trainers in 11 African countries — and a combat role in Mauritania, Chad and now Zaire. Except for the 40,000 Cuban troops, it is the largest outside force in Africa.

When France acted in Zaire, it provided the climax to a year in which French forces intervened militarily in four places in Africa and the Middle East, each time more forcefully.

• In Zaire, there was a quantum jump from the controversial logistical support France provided to quell last year's Shaba rebellion. French training teams had tried to improve President Mobutu Sese Seko's armed forces in the interim, and a team of French military technicians has been missing since the rebel attack.

• In Mauritania, French pilots have resumed their reconnaissance flights from a base in Senegal against Polisario rebels threatening the vital Zouerate iron mines.

• In the Middle East, the French contingent is the largest in the UN

Gendarme for a Continent?

A New French Role in Africa

peace-keeping force in southern Lebanon.

In Chad, apparently the highest-risk French intervention, a squadron of Jaguar fighter planes and nearly 2,000 ground troops are making a last-ditch stand to hold the country's southern third against Libyan-backed Frontliber forces.

The Chad government of President Félix Malloum, based on black southern Saba tribesmen, appears unpopular and inept. Demoralized government troops have surrendered garrisons to inferior rebel forces, handing over intact quantities of French-supplied arms and ammunition. Knowledgeable sources in Paris appear pessimistic about the Malloum regime's prospects.

Yet, although Chad, a poor desert country, has scant strategic value or natural resources except possible small deposits of oil and uranium, France has been reluctant to disengage from the Malloum regime, apparently because of France's version of the domino theory.

Potential problems besides Chad are multiplying. Djibouti has tribal conflicts, which could invite Ethiopian pressure. In addition to military casualties, France may well face other complications. The terrorist attack on Orly airport last weekend was described as a reprisal for French activities in south Lebanon and Africa.

In his doctrine on Africa, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing says France — in contrast to China acts to destabilize Africa — helps countries at the request of governments, for defense and within their sovereign territory.

This policy is defended at the Elysée Palace as a temporary necessity to foil the Soviet Union's "military opportunism" in Africa, where, in French thinking, Soviet influence "lacks legs" because of

weak ideological and economic appeal.

However, diplomatic sources point out that French action seems to reflect a belief that the Soviet threat is of medium term.

Giscard's Preference
While Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is believed to prefer that France go alone militarily, France undoubtedly would like to see expanded deliveries of military aid to its African clients by the United States and European countries.

French sources also hope that the Zaire episode may prove a turning point in arousing U.S. and European opinion to dangers in Africa. As French involvement expands, it is encountering the problem of support for unpopular regimes and that of the inherent instability of tribal frictions within the artificial frontiers that African countries inherited at independence.

To cope with these political problems, France is believed to favor the creation of an African politico-military pact so French military assistance can be placed in an African context. Certainly, France hopes for political support from its Western allies.

U.S. Freightier Aids 58 Vietnam Refugees
SINGAPORE, May 24 (Reuters) — A U.S. container ship has rescued 58 Vietnamese refugees from their leaking boat in the South China Sea, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said here today.

The 9,277-ton President Polk was sailing from Hong Kong to Singapore Sunday when it picked up a distress call from the boat about 235 miles southeast of Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, the spokesman said.

The Shaba Rebels Proved Prowess in Kolwezi Raid

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arms — Soviet AK-47s, American M-16s, and NATO or Portuguese FN's, as became clear from the 1,200 captured arms piled in front of the French Foreign Legion's headquarters at the Impala Hotel here.

Light Defenses
Kolwezi was comparatively lightly defended at the time of the attack, with only two companies of soldiers — about 300 paratroopers — stationed there. Why no more troops were present when everyone knew something was being planned and soon to come remains unclear. Various African publications had been talking of the rebel buildup for several months.

The rebels themselves had infiltrated the city in large numbers at least a week before their assault and many Europeans told of seeing Portuguese-speaking Africans and strange faces in town. But no one seemed to take the signs of trouble for what they were.

The city fell to the rebels literally within hours of the first shots. They also captured the strategic airport, where a dozen Zairian air force jets, helicopter and planes were knocked out, apparently with explosives, in expert fashion.

But the Zairian army held out in its headquarters and several smaller posts almost to the arrival of the first wave of Legionnaire paratroopers Friday afternoon.

Coordinated Attack
The rebels knew exactly what they were doing. They hit all key points simultaneously making it virtually impossible for the Zairian troops to send reinforcements from one position to another. In any case, many of them simply fled into the bush. More than 100 of the deserters appeared back in town after the arrival of the French.

The behavior of the rebels varied greatly toward the 2,200 to 2,500 Europeans living in the city but it got progressively worse. The many rebel commanders and political commissars were extremely well disciplined and even polite in their dealings with the whites, but the conduct of their troops was a far different story.

Many Europeans told of how they had been robbed of food, watches, radios, tape recorders, cars and trucks. They said friends were shot down on the spot at the slightest sign of protest. It does not seem that rape or physical torture was widespread.

The rebels spent a lot of time trying to convince the local black population of the evils of the Mobutu government and the benefits of supporting them. Some of their entreaties were purely financial — the promise of more money and better living conditions.

Some of the attempted indoctrination was more ideological — denunciations of colonialism and imperialism. There was some anti-white propaganda tied to the better living conditions enjoyed by the Europeans but little outright racism.

The rebels' behavior took a sharp turn for the worse and a hatred for whites, particularly the French, became evident in news of the Legionnaires' approach was broadcast by the radio on Wednesday. The last 48 hours saw indiscriminate killing all around the town of both whites and wealthy blacks associated either with the government or the big Zairian-Belgian mining company, Gécamines.

The death toll included more than 500 blacks, including rebels and residents of Kolwezi.

French Troops in Pursuit Of Angola-Bound Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)
France and Belgium intensified yesterday with new charges by Col. Yves Gras, operations officer for the French forces.

The Belgians made a fundamental error in their planning of the rescue effort," Col. Gras told reporters. "Had both countries coordinated activities they could have chased the rebels to the border."

He said the Belgians' announced intention of evacuating the white residents of the area "provoked flight and panic" among the whites.

France, he said, would have preferred to try to persuade the white population to stay in Kolwezi and keep the mines in operation. Only seven Belgian technicians remain in the once-thriving mining center to try to keep the mines from flooding.

With 70 percent of Zaire's revenue coming from copper and 75 percent of copper coming through Kolwezi, the French say that because of the Belgian evacuation, Kolwezi has turned into a ghost town and the Zairian economy is being wrecked.

The Belgians troops responded by accusing the French of jumping the gun on the rescue, trying to take over the entire operation and killing up to six whites during the initial parachute landing Friday.

More than 1,000 Belgian paratroopers flew home from Shaba province to cheers but Premier Leo Tindemans' government drew bitter criticism in parliament for its handling of the rescue mission.

A welcoming crowd cheered and chanted "Thank you, paratroopers!" last night when the first plane of the returning force landed at Melsbroek military airport near Brussels after helping evacuate 2,500 whites from the massacre city of Kolwezi.

Youths waved the Belgian tricolor as the troops filed into the arrival lounge. Family and friends rushed forward to embrace them and Defense Minister Paul Vanden Boeynants said in a speech, "We are proud of you."

Dane Meets Andreotti
ROME, May 24 (Reuters) — Danish Foreign Minister Knud Andersen, here for a three-day visit, conferred with Premier Giulio Andreotti today.

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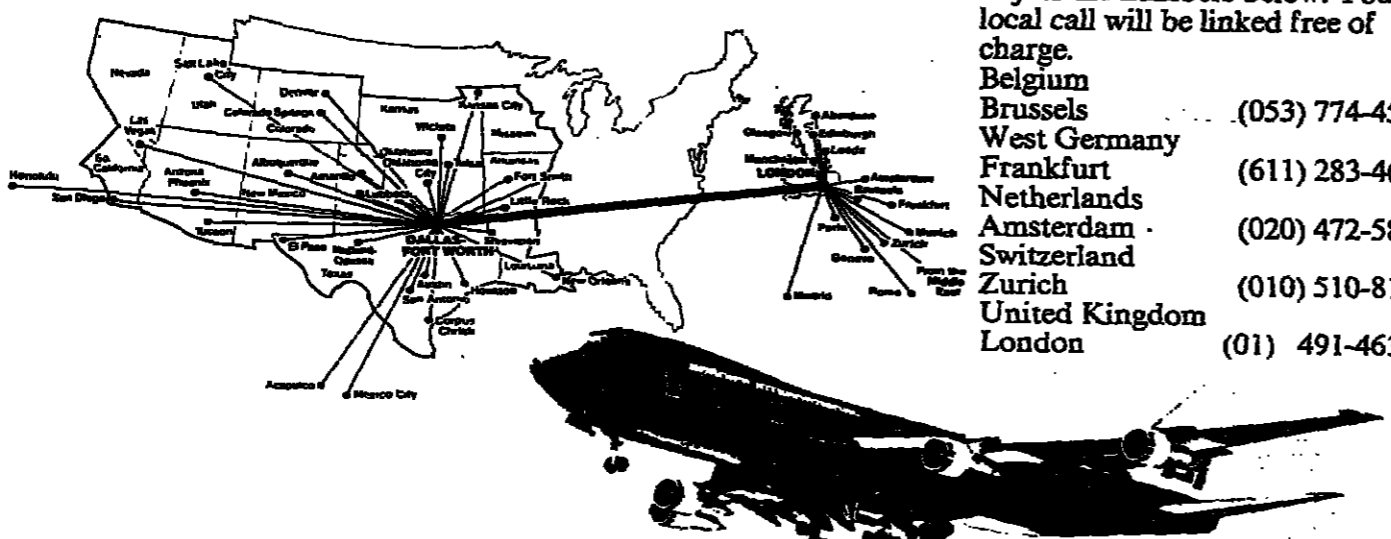
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Projects \$538-Billion Spending

Carter Orders 1980 Slash in Budget to Cut Deficit

By Art Pinc

WASHINGTON, May 24 (WP) — President Carter has ordered a sweeping spending crackdown for fiscal 1980 designed to slash the deficit by \$53.8 billion — more than \$13 billion below the \$20.8 billion deficit projected for fiscal 1979.

The fiscal 1980 plan would mean roughly no new spending or tax initiatives, and spending cuts on existing programs. Outlays for any national health insurance program enacted this year, for example, would be put off until late 1980.

The austere budget target, approved personally by Mr. Carter in an initial planning meeting on the fiscal 1980 budget, would mark a significant further tightening from the fiscal 1979 spending plan that was proposed in January.

The plan calls for holding U.S. spending to about \$338 billion, about \$12 billion below what budget makers say would be needed to continue present programs intact.

Fiscals say that Mr. Carter has decided which programs would be pared.

1979 Budget 'Austere'

By comparison, the \$300.2-billion budget that Mr. Carter submitted in January — which many analysts regarded as austere — provided for spending levels \$7.8 billion below what officials estimated would be needed to continue existing programs.

The right spending plan report was agreed to by all of Mr. Carter's top economic advisers.

In its January budget, the administration projected the fiscal 1979 deficit at \$20.8 billion, virtually unchanged from 1978's \$16.8-billion deficit. Mr. Carter blamed the deficit for fiscal 1979 on need for a large tax cut.

He sought to reverse that trend by agreeing two weeks ago to trim his \$25-billion tax proposal. Changes by Congress in the continuation of spending law budget have trimmed the deficit to \$33 billion for fiscal 1979, followed by \$50.8 billion in fiscal 1980.

If Mr. Carter is successful in slashing the deficit to \$38 billion in fiscal 1980, it would put the administration back toward approaching

a balanced budget in fiscal 1981. Mr. Carter had set such a deadline earlier, then abandoned it as unrealistic.

Skeptical on Balancing

Economists both within and outside the administration remain skeptical that the White House can balance the budget that soon. And liberals are almost certain to denounce the new spending plan for leaving too little room for new programs.

The stepped-up austerity drive appeared to have been initiated by James McIntyre, the president's budget director, with the backing of Michael Blumenthal, the Treasury secretary. Mr. McIntyre reportedly had called for even less spending.

Sources said that the basic decisions on the fiscal 1980 budget were made by Mr. Carter at an initial session last week. Top administration economic officials held a second meeting yesterday to confirm the targets and set spending ceilings for individual agencies. Establishment of the initial targets is the first step in a lengthy budget planning process that the administration employs each year.

The fiscal 1980 budget will be presented by Mr. Carter next January in a formal message to Congress. Fiscal 1980 begins October 1, 1979.

Sukarno Rehabilitation

JAKARTA, May 24 (Reuters) — President Suharto has agreed to rehabilitate his predecessor, President Sukarno, who died eight years ago in disgrace for alleged complicity in the 1965 abortive communist coup. It was announced here.



Gerald Ford speaking yesterday at New York Law School.

Ford Says Privacy Needs More Protection

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT) — Former President Gerald Ford urged Congress yesterday to re-examine the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act, two pieces of legislation that, in his view, have not had the effect desired by their proponents.

In attempting to strike a balance between personal privacy and the public's right to know, Mr. Ford said, "Congress chose to subordinate the Privacy Act to the Freedom of Information Act whenever it perceived a potential conflict between the two."

However, experience since passage of the acts — four and five years ago — has shown that individual privacy has not been adequately protected, he said.

"Congress, having created serious conflicts between the right of privacy and the right to information, now has the responsibility to find better answers — and the sooner the better," Mr. Ford said.

Mr. Ford's remarks were delivered as a visiting lecturer at the New York Law School.

Would Lift Controls Gradually

House Conferees Approve Natural-Gas Compromise

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 24 (WP) — President Carter's long-stalled energy bill got past a major obstacle yesterday as House conferees voted 13 to 12 for gradual lifting of price controls on natural gas.

The full House-Senate energy conference was to meet today for only the second time this year, and the House was to offer formally the compromise. The Senate group is expected to accept the compromise by a similarly close margin.

It has taken the conferees six

months to come this far in settling their differences on natural-gas pricing, and managers of the bill outlined a schedule that sounded as if it could take most of the rest of this session to get an omnibus energy bill to the president, even without the wellhead tax on domestic crude oil, which he calls the centerpiece of his energy conservation program.

Delays Possible

Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., House floor manager of the section of the bill dealing with natural gas, said it would take staff members four to six weeks to put the natural-gas plan into legislative language. Then it must be approved again by both chambers and faces the likelihood of another filibuster in the Senate.

Natural gas is a multibillion-dollar issue on which House and Senate originally went in opposite directions. The House approved Mr. Carter's plan to continue price controls at higher levels than now and extend regulation to gas consumed in the state produced.

The Senate accepted the industry's contention that deregulation is the only way to assure adequate supply, and voted to end controls on newly discovered gas after two years. Congress has argued about natural-gas pricing for a quarter of a century.

The compromise approved by the House conferees would deregulate new gas by 1985, but would empower either the president or Congress to reimpose controls for one 18-month period that could extend through the end of 1988.

In return for agreeing to end controls on new gas, House members who favored continued controls won the principle that this would require large industrial users to bear gas price increases until prices reach the level of alternate fuels. At that point residential and other small consumers would share in the price increase.

Estimates of what this means in more payments to gas producers varies from \$9 billion to 4 or 5

times that much between now and 1985. The administration had denounced deregulation now as a "ripoff" of consumers which would cost them up to \$70 billion more than under existing law by 1985.

This agreement contains all major natural gas issues, but there are some differences still to be resolved.

Resolution of the natural-gas issues would leave unresolved the tax part of the energy bill, including the crude-oil tax, which many observers consider dead, and a tax on industrial use of oil and gas, which has passed both chambers in different form.

Carter Offers Last Phase Of Civil Service Overhaul

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI) — Saying that Americans are "not happy" with the quality of their government, President Carter gave Congress yesterday a plan that would abolish the Civil Service Commission and create a new supervisory structure for federal workers.

The reorganization plan is the second and final phase of administration proposals to revamp the civil service system.

At a ceremony for 11 civil servants whose efforts led to savings of more than \$13.6 million last year, the president hailed them for showing "how much difference one person's efforts can make."

"Instead of giving awards once a year — what we need most is a civil-service system that rewards good performance every day," Mr. Carter said.

The main thrust of Mr. Carter's effort thus far is to make it easier to hire the government of incompetent workers while still safeguarding the system from politics.

Under his latest plan, which goes into effect in 60 days unless vetoed by either house of Congress, the

Oregon City Rejects Protective Ordinance

Homosexual Rights Drive in U.S. Falters

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP) — Four times in the last year voters have rejected local ordinances that guaranteed rights for homosexuals. More contesting of gay-rights laws are expected, and in one of them, the focus of the debate is changing.

Yesterday, voters in Eugene, Ore., overturned a law barring discrimination against homosexuals, as voters did earlier in Dade County, Fla., which includes Miami, St. Paul, Minn., and Wichita, Kan. The voting in Eugene ran about 2-to-1 against the ordinance.

In California later this year the battle may narrow its focus from broad anti-discrimination ordinances to the issue of whether homosexuals should be allowed to teach, counsel or supervise in public schools.

An initiative has been circulated saying that the state should fire or hire the hiring of a teacher, teacher's aide, counselor or school administrator who is openly homosexual, or who advocates, solicits or promotes homosexual acts.

Backers say that they have more than 520,000 signatures. State law requires valid signatures of 112,404 registered voters, and state officials have begun sample checking to determine how many of the signatures are valid. The initiative could be on the ballot in November.

Elsewhere in the nation:

• The Coon Rapids, Minn., City Council voted 3-to-2 last night to eliminate a homosexual rights ordinance adopted in 1975. City Manager John Cottingham has opposed the move, saying that the ordinance has not created any problems in recruitment or employment. The change is to take effect in July.

• The Baltimore Community Relations Commission is redrafting a bill that would ban discrimination of homosexuals. The original bill had not gone before the City Council.

• A homosexual rights ordinance in Seattle is being opposed by a police officer, David Estes, who is leading a drive to put the issue before voters.

• The Hartford, Conn., City Council on Monday postponed un-

til June 12 a vote on proposals to ban job discrimination against homosexuals by the city and firms that do business with the city. A group calling itself the "Blue Berets" has been opposing the proposals.

• The Richmond, Va., Human Rights Commission is expected to vote on June 6 on a proposal that would ban discrimination on a number of grounds, including homosexuality. After the vote, it will be up to the city manager or one of the nine council members to ask that the matter be brought before the full council.

• Earlier this month, a gay-rights ordinance was approved in San Francisco, and no repeal effort has surfaced.

• In May, the Alaska Supreme Court overruled Anchorage Mayor George Sullivan's order that the names of homosexual groups be excluded in a city-published listing of service organizations.

Homosexual leaders were disappointed by the decision Monday by the United Presbyterian Church against the ordination of homosexuals, although celibate homosexuals or those seeking to become heterosexual may become ministers.

The drive against homosexual rights gained national attention last June with singer Anita Bryant's "Save Our Children" drive in Dade County. Voters repealed the ordinance by a more than 2-to-1 ratio. The next day Gov. Reubin Askew signed laws barring homosexuals from marrying members of the same sex or adopting children.

Brezhnev to Visit

MOSCOW, May 24 (UPI) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev will pay an "official friendly visit" to Czechoslovakia before the end of the month, the Soviet press reported yesterday. It will be the second trip outside the Soviet Union in less than a month for the ailing 71-year-old Soviet leader, who returned May 7 from four days of talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn.



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EGNATIA-APPIA-CASTALIA-ESPRESSO OLBIA

Aid Linked to Ex-Envoy's Cooperation

House Unit Backs Mild S. Korea Threat

ASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI) — The House International Relations Committee today approved a compromise resolution supporting U.S. aid to South Korea may be cut unless investigators are allowed to question a Korean diplomat accused of paying off members of Congress.

The resolution stopped short of a direct threat to reduce Korean aid to a move sought by House ethics

Job Problems Cited by Vietnam Veterans

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP) — House Veterans Administration Committee Chairman C. Wright Patman said that he knows of Vietnam veterans who have been fired from jobs and told by employers, "Hey look, I don't want to hire a black man."

Mr. Patman said that, because of such treatment, VA programs should focus on veterans with special problems. He predicted that the House would back a program of psychological counseling.

Japan-China Pact Plan

TOKYO, May 24 (Reuters) — Premier Takeo Fukuda will propose to Peking next week that Japan and China resume talks on a peace and friendship treaty, a leading member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party said.

committee counsel Leon Jaworski to force testimony by the key figure in the influence-buying scandal.

An aide to Jaworski immediately said the compromise was "not what we wanted." And House Speaker Thomas O'Neill said he would back Jaworski's demand for a stronger threat of cutting off aid unless Korea cooperates.

The resolution, approved 31-0, said that if Kim Dong Jo, former Korean ambassador to the United States and now a top adviser to Korean President Park Chung Hee, refused to provide information under oath "at an early date," the House "will be prepared to deny or reduce" economic aid of about \$60 million mostly from the Food for Peace program.

The "sense of the House" resolution faces House action, perhaps next week.

Kim, ambassador to Washington from 1967-73, allegedly delivered cash-filled envelopes to congressional offices. Sources close to the Jaworski probe said his investigators have obtained information that perhaps 10 incumbent House members received payoffs from Kim.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, in a copyright story, said the evidence suggesting 10 members of Congress accepted cash from the South Korean ambassador to the United States came from diplomatic cables intercepted and deciphered by the National Security Agency.

The compromise resolution approved by the international rela-

Building Has Rooms, View

LOS ANGELES, May 24 (AP) — To dress or not to dress: That is the option beyond the portals of an ordinary-looking building billed by its owners as California's first nude apartment complex.

Nudity is permitted in all public areas — from the pool and sundeck to the laundry room.

To assure privacy as well as safety, about \$15,000 has gone into a security system, including special magnetic keys that cannot be duplicated except at the factory. About 65 percent of the more than 40 units have been rented.



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More Attention to Image

Seoul Changes Its Tactics, But Control Still Tough

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SEOUL, May 24 (NYT) — A year ago, South Korean government agents swept through the streets here arresting dozens of critics of the government of President Park Chung Hee. Lengthy interrogations, trials and imprisonments followed.

The other day, former President Yun Po Sun harshly criticized Mr. Park in comments made to foreign reporters, a crime punishable by seven years in jail. He was not arrested. He was not interrogated. But he was visited by a local tax assessor, who insisted he knew nothing about politics but said Mr. Yun's housing compound would have to be assessed not at residential rates but the much higher commercial ones.

The incident signaled a change in tactics on both sides. There has been no relaxation of controls, not with the approach of last week's election of a rubber-stamp electoral college that will surely re-elect Mr. Park to a new six-year term later this year. Plainclothesmen are still the first to appear on college campuses each morning. The press is still closely guided. But the government is paying much closer attention to the impact of its actions beyond its own borders.

Strains in U.S. Relations

Add no wonder. Relations with the United States, South Korea's chief ally and trading partner, have been severely strained by revelations of influence buying by Americans on Mr. Park's closely guarded staff.

Charges of eavesdropping by Americans on Mr. Park's conversations with U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, Mr. Carter's controversial troop withdrawal plan, which is being quietly implemented at a reduced pace, and there is the Carter administration's crucial \$800-million military compensation package for Korea, which is stalled in Congress.

U.S. officials, including Ambassador Richard Snyder, who will depart in June after a 45-month assignment here, are known to have explained the potential benefits to South Korea of a more moderate rights image abroad. Typically, the increasingly independent South Koreans did not reply directly. But in recent months, they have released most of their well-known political prisoners, except Kim Chi Ha, the poet, and Kim Dae Jung, the opposition politician.

There are no more of the police dragnets that attract overseas attention. Instead, one or two dissidents are hauled in for a week or so of intense questioning, then released.

There are occasional house arrests to disrupt the opposition's communications. Riot police react rapidly to the least hint of a demonstration, breaking it up in full force before any protest can gain momentum.

Some Releases

From time to time, longer-term political detainees are released. The government realizes, Mr. Yun said, "that a harsh crackdown doesn't pay off internationally. So they let me issue my statements. Then they arrest the little-known people who are found with copies of it in their pocket. In my view this is even more sinister."

The government views none of the arrests as political. Under Mr.

Brzezinski Set To Brief Park

SEOUL, May 24 (AP) — Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, arrived today for an overnight stay after a three-day visit in Peking for talks with Chinese leaders.

Mr. Brzezinski was to meet with President Park Chung Hee tomorrow to brief him on his discussions in Peking.

Before leaving Tokyo, where he stopped for briefings with Japanese officials, he said that U.S.-Chinese relations, friendship and normalization are beneficial to world peace.



President Chung Hee Park

Park's rewritten constitution and his nine emergency decrees, criticism of the President and his constitution is forbidden, as is criticism of the ban on criticism. With North Korean artillery 25 miles away, officials say, there is great danger of the Communists' mistaking democratic ferment for political instability and attacking. "Social discipline," a key phrase here, must be maintained; anyway, the officials further claim, the dissidents are but a small band of malcontents.

Actually, the opposition has come from at least three main sectors:

- The New Democratic Party, so crippled from internal dissensions and weak leadership that its own standard bearer in the last election, Kim Dae Jung, has resigned from the party. It will offer no candidate this year.
- The Christian opposition movement, consisting for the most part of laymen and intellectuals. It has carried the brunt of protest activity, as well as of jailings, and also includes many university students.
- The labor movement, by far the fastest growing of the opposition centers. Its ranks include young women laborers whose hard work and low pay have helped fuel South Korea's export boom. Meetings can be fiery affairs with fists thrust in the air and a familiar tune with unfamiliar words filling the room: "Uri Sugni Harira" ("We Shall Overcome"). The government's response has been to send in

Worker's Leg Amputated To Save Bridge in U.S.

PITTSBURGH, May 24 (UPI) — The choice was clear. Amputate Ralph Winner's right leg or save the limb trapped by a girder of the old Brady Street Bridge and risk plunging the bridge, Mr. Winner and a crew of paramedics 127 feet to the Monongahela River.

Onlookers stood in the rain on the adjacent Birmingham Bridge, covering their ears to Mr. Winner's screams as a surgeon removed the leg with a length of fine surgical cutting wire. Mr. Winner, 48, was given morphine during the operation, but he remained conscious.

Mr. Winner was one of six men

Critic of Marcos Is Reported to Flee Philippines

MANILA, May 24 (WP) — A leading opponent of martial law, who has been hiding from the police for six weeks has escaped the Philippines and is on her way to the United States, dissident sources said yesterday.

Charito Planas, an attorney and outspoken critic of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, reportedly boarded a flight at Manila Airport about three days ago using a disguise and false identification. Dissident sources here said that Miss Planas had altered her appearance by going on a crash diet while in hiding after a police raid on her home last month.

U.S. Vice President Mondale had indicated to anti-Marcos leaders here May 3 that if Miss Planas eluded the police and reached the United States she would be granted asylum.

As a member of a slate of anti-Marcos candidates for a new interim national assembly last month, she received nearly 1 million of about 3.1 million votes cast in Manila.

Saigon Weather Station

BANGKOK, May 24 (AP) — A Soviet-built meteorological radar station in Saigon is ready for operation, the Vietnam news agency reported.

Seeks Funds, Expertise to Become Industrial Power

China Courts Well-Off Chinese Abroad

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG (NYT) — When Vietnam recently abolished private business and confiscated large amounts of personal property from merchants in Saigon, unhappy Vietnamese of Chinese descent paraded through the streets carrying pictures of Mao Tse-tung.

Then, as Vietnam's crackdown on its Chinese community intensified, thousands fled across the border into China. Last week, hundreds besieged the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi to request the visas that had been promised by Vietnamese officials after Peking issued a veiled warning to Hanoi about its actions.

Unlikely as it may seem — China protesting to a Communist neighbor over the expropriation of its bourgeoisie — the situation reflects the paradox in which Peking finds itself as it begins, after a decade of neglect, to rediscover the large and influential overseas Chinese community.

Although the estimated 19 million Chinese in Southeast Asia make up only 5 percent of the region's population, they dominate much of its commercial life. From Peking's vantage point, therefore, they are a potential source of expertise and investment in China's drive to become a modern industrial power.

Fifth Column

In the past, however, Peking's attempts to use the overseas Chinese have proved difficult and controversial. From the Philippines to Burma and from Malaysia to Indonesia, the overseas Chinese have often been regarded as a kind of ethnic fifth column, prepared to launch a revolutionary movement at a nod from Peking.

Abroad, the government has usually subordinated any role as protector of the overseas Chinese to other foreign-policy goals. Peking has said nothing, for example, about the fate of the 500,000 Chinese in Cambodia, who were brutally driven from their city homes into the countryside like other Cambodians at the end of the war.

At home, the government has vacillated between giving preferential treatment to the 12 million who are overseas Chinese returnees or students sent to the motherland to study — access to special stores, the right to own their own houses and travel privileges — and discriminating against them because of their "bourgeois connections."

Chinese Began Emigrating from the poor, overpopulated, coastal areas of south China centuries ago, but the exodus stepped up in the 19th century.

Sojourners

The overseas Chinese are known as *hua chiao* (sojourners), a reflection of their traditional belief that they were only outside China temporarily and would someday return in triumph. Everywhere they went, they lived in expectation of eventual return, like the once-exiled Jews pledging each Passover, "next year in Jerusalem."

Until recently, this dream was easy to sustain because successive Chinese governments followed the principle that, no matter where an emigrant had settled, once a Chinese, always a Chinese. Since 1949,

however, the Chinese diaspora has been somewhat modified.

Chinese returning to Communist China often found the system inhospitable. Chou En-lai, trying to improve China's relations with suspicious governments in Southeast Asia, agreed that Peking would no longer recognize the Chinese citizenship of those sojourners who had taken up the nationality of their host country.

There is no accurate estimate of the net worth of the overseas Chinese, but their remittances to relatives on the mainland, in the form of cash or gift parcels, are said to run from \$500 million to \$1 billion a year.

Some Successful

Some overseas Chinese have been fabulously successful. Y.K. Pao has become the world's largest ship owner, dwarfing his Greek rivals with his fleet based in Hong Kong. Robin Loh directs a small multinational empire from headquarters in Singapore and Hong Kong. Other Chinese control the lucrative rice trade or flourishing textile businesses throughout the region.

But contrary to the stereotype, many of the sojourners are poor factory workers, tin miners, farmers and teachers.

Peking has been courting the return of Chinese scientists and technicians abroad, particularly those in the United States, where the only three Chinese to win the Nobel

Prize live. All three visited China last year and had an audience with senior Chinese leaders.

There is no indication that Chinese scientists in the United States are prepared to return to live. But Peking has said it would welcome overseas Chinese to work in its laboratories, and some American-Chinese scientists plan to come back this summer to do research and give lectures.

Attempts Backfire

In recent years, Peking has made relatively little use of overseas Chinese as a political weapon. Earlier attempts at this backfired bloodily in Malaysia, where the Chinese organized a Communist insurrection in the 1950s, and in Indonesia, where the local Chinese community followed Peking's lead in supporting former President Sukarno.

The situation of the overseas Chinese varies from country to country. Prejudice against them runs strongest in Malaysia, where they make up about a third of the country's 12 million people but are excluded from political power, and in Indonesia, where they number only 3 million of the nation's 135-million population but still exercise significant economic power.

Friction is least in Thailand, where they have some ethnic and linguistic affinity with the Thais. Singapore's 1.6 million Chinese thoroughly dominate that small island state of 2.2 million inhabitants.

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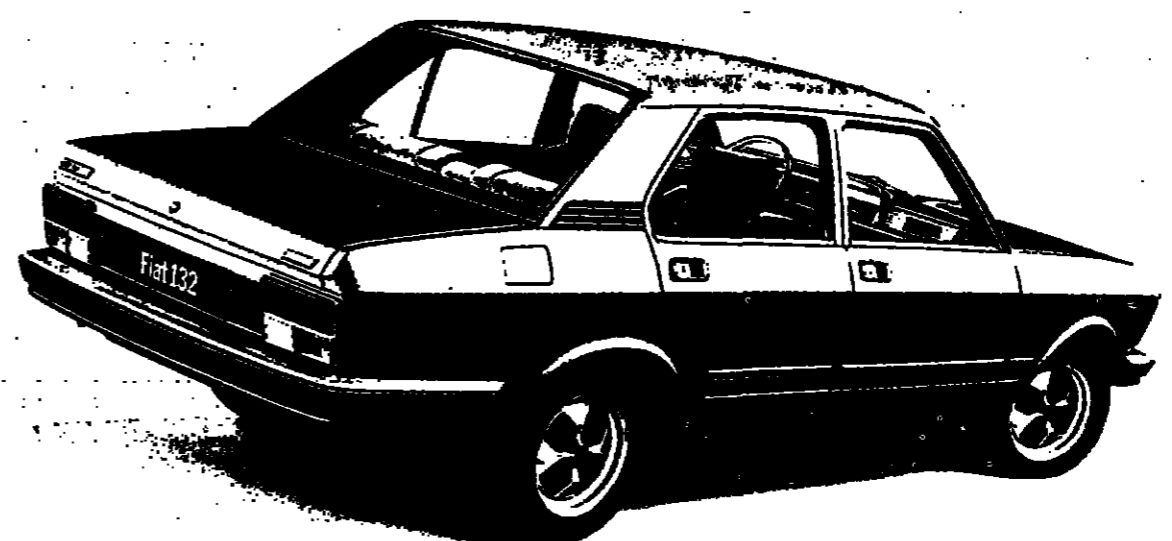
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The Case of the Oil Forecast

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has now published a remarkably charitable verdict on the affair of the CIA's oil forecasts last year. Charity is a great virtue, but it is sufficiently uncommon — particularly in the lavish application represented here — that it attracts attention, and raises a question: What, precisely, is happening to the relationship between the committee and the agency that it oversees?

Last spring, when President Carter was preparing the way for his energy program, he told a news conference that the CIA had given him a forecast showing the coming oil shortages to be even more dire than the world had expected. There was an immediate clamor for the report, and the administration made it public. The figures turned out to be fairly close to most other forecasts, with one startling exception: The CIA said that by 1985 the Soviet Union would require oil imports in the range of 3.5 to 4.5 million barrels a day. That statement was immediately attacked by specialists in Soviet economic policy. The Russians, they argued, would never sacrifice hard currency on the scale necessary to pay for those imports. Further, there was no reason to think that the Russians would ever permit themselves to become dependent to that degree on foreign sources of a vital commodity.

The president had only intended, of course, to give momentum to his energy plan. As it turned out, the CIA estimates had exactly the opposite effect. The furor over the figures led to wider questioning of the basis for the plan. The incident also led people to remember that the principal author of the energy plan, James Schlesinger, was a former director of the CIA. Was the forecast deliberately contrived by the White House?

The Select Committee on Intelligence has access to the internal processes of the CIA, and says that the forecast was an honest mistake.

The committee's staff has traced this particular forecast back through the fall of 1976 — much too early, it concludes, to have been concocted to bolster Mr. Carter's bill. But then the staff report goes on — charitably, as we say — to argue that it was never intended as a firm prediction of actual Soviet imports. It only represented, according to this congressional view, what the Russians might need if they did nothing to conserve oil at home. That, unfortunately, is not what the report said when it was published.

Forecasts of oil markets have to be graded as conditional and speculative. Through the past three administrations, presidents have repeatedly got themselves into trouble stripping the necessary qualifications off these statistics, and overselling them. These projections always tend to be heavily influenced by recent experience. At the beginning of this decade, the standard forecast, in which the CIA joined, suggested a slow and steady decline in oil prices. The analysts overlooked the enormous rise in oil consumption in the industrial countries. In a reaction to the crisis of 1973-74 and the embargo, many analysts began to predict shortages within five years. But, largely because of higher prices, consumption is no longer rising as fast as it did. The effect is to push the shortages — which, emphatically, remain a real and highly dangerous possibility — into later years.

The Select Committee's staff report missed the point of the incident. Rather than trying to explain away a bad judgment by the CIA, it might usefully have looked a little higher. It might have pointed out that a president misuses intelligence data when he rummages around in the reports for fragments that can be bent to an immediate tactical advantage. When he misuses intelligence data, he threatens to undercut the integrity of his larger political purposes. There could hardly be a clearer, or more expensive, example than the subsequent fate of the energy bill.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Seoul-Congress Contest

Look upon the contest between Congress and South Korea over the testimony of Kim Dong Jo as an exercise in mutual face-saving. Congress, to save its face, needs to show it can rigorously investigate allegations of legal and ethical violations by its own members. Hence its efforts to obtain testimony from Ambassador Kim, suspected of passing cash to as many as 10 current representatives. But Korea, to save its face, needs to show that it cannot be compelled by threats of an aid cutoff to waive its treaty-protected right of diplomatic immunity and deliver up the envoy. Hence South Korea's refusal so far to make Ambassador Kim available under terms acceptable to the House.

The House International Relations Committee, as we understand it, has been trying to move toward that joint objective. To that end, the committee Tuesday denied the plea of Special Counsel Leon Jaworski to report out a resolution withholding noneconomic aid until South Korea coughs up the ambassador for interrogation under oath. That was excessively blunt. The Vienna Convention, a treaty, guarantees diplomatic immunity. The United States should not expect another country to yield its protection. Nor should the United States set a precedent that could expose its own envoys. Rather, the committee yesterday approved an approach calling on Seoul to provide Ambassador Kim and suggesting, but not mandating, that if Seoul

does not provide him on terms helpful to the House inquiry, the House will take that into account when dealing with aid.

Such language is not the stiffest, but it could, we believe, provide Mr. Jaworski with the "muscle from Congress" he has insisted he needs. In any event, the way Americans read a House resolution is not so important as the way Koreans read it. The language is designed to enable Korea to respond positively without an unacceptable loss of prestige. There is an element of pressure, for which Americans need not apologize, but there is an element of respect, too.

With strong House approval for this approach, the onus will then be on the Koreans. Can they really wish to have the whole range of their relations with their principal patron treated for an indefinite period in the light of a refusal to satisfy the requirements of a legitimate inquiry, one provoked by their own behavior? It is not, after all, as though payoffs to legislators were normal diplomatic activities of a sort meant to be protected by diplomatic immunity. If the allegations against Ambassador Kim are as flimsy and unfounded as his defenders aver, his inconvenience should be slight. And if that turns out to be not so slight, then surely it will be worth Korea's long-term while to do what it can to insure that smooth Korean-American relations are restored.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Carter and the Lawyers

The furor following President Carter's statements recently about lawyers makes many lose track of a central question raised by Carter's criticism. When he said Americans are "over-lawyered and under-represented," was he correct? And if so, what should be done?

The American Bar Association says the president is full of self-serving rhetoric designed to lift his bad ratings and based on a "general and misinformed prejudice against the legal profession." The nation's top lawyer, however, disagrees. Attorney General Griffin Bell says the speech was an "exhortation" for "lawyers to do better, do more for society." Bell . . . is taking the positive view of the president's remarks. . . . Surely Carter realizes that a gratuitous verbal attack against lawyers or doctors or Indian chiefs serves no purpose. It therefore seems reasonable to accept the Bell interpretation. Call Carter's words an exhortation. Examine the law. Do better.

— From the Atlanta Constitution.

First it was Chief Justice of the United States Warren Burger who early this year assailed trial lawyers for an incompetency rate of about 50 percent. In context, his remarks concerning higher standards for practicing law in the federal courts had much to recommend them. Now President Carter has castigated the entire legal profession in a curiously unprovoked broadside. . . . Mr. Carter makes some telling points about limited access to the courts, unequal justice, white-collar crime, excess reliance on litigation and a paucity of minority and female judges on the circuit courts of appeal. But if justice applies to presidential pronouncements as well as judicial decisions, the President cut too broad a swath. He had some important things to say — insights that deserve a wide and understanding audience. But by lashing out at lawyers, in effect branding an entire profession socially irresponsible, he invited charges of politicking. . . .

— From the Providence (R.I.) Journal-Bulletin.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 25, 1903

NEW YORK — Auberon Herbert, the venerable Englishman who left American shores last week, said that he would never visit the United States again. "The mad, blind struggle for dollars, with no thought for a higher life, is ruining your country," he said as he stood in the Netherlands Hotel. Mr. Herbert, an attaché of the British embassy, accompanied Gen. Grant throughout the Civil War, and 50 years ago occupied the chair of history at Oxford University.

Fifty Years Ago

May 25, 1928

NEW YORK — "You are the first woman I ever made cry," Magistrate August Glatzmeier told Mildred Fega, 18 years old, who was arraigned in traffic court for speeding. The girl was charged with driving 35 miles an hour on Riverside Drive. Asked why she wept, the girl replied, "I don't want to go to jail. I don't blame you," said the judge. "I'll suspend the sentence this time. Go back to your parents in New Rochelle and don't step on the gas any more."



The Maneuvering to Succeed Brezhnev

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON — The recent pictures showing Brezhnev being propped up by his companions as he struggled to get out of an armchair during his visit to Bonn tell us a good deal about relationships between him and his possible successors in the Kremlin. They are propping him up politically, in much the same way as he was being propped up physically in Bonn, because they need him as a symbol of stability while they maneuver for the succession in the background.

Brezhnev's main prop is Andrei Kirilenko, the party secretary in charge of organization and the party's policy, who is following exactly the same road to power that was taken by Stalin, Khrushchev, and by Brezhnev himself. In one sense, he has already won the struggle. The road to power in the Soviet Union has always led through the control of the party organization, and this has been Kirilenko's major preoccupation for the past dozen years or so. He started exercising this control for Khrushchev in a small way, and has now ended up doing it in a big way for Brezhnev, whose poor state of health leaves little scope for the elaborate intrigues and the detailed maneuvering that a Soviet leader must al-

ways engage in if he is to keep his associates on his toes — and to prevent them from making a grab for his job. Khrushchev entrusted this work to Brezhnev — and this proved to be his undoing. For Brezhnev then used the power he had acquired to force Khrushchev's resignation "on grounds of health." But Kirilenko has no need to do the same to Brezhnev, whose health is so poor that he cannot supervise the bureaucracy effectively.

Best Chance

Since Kirilenko is older than Brezhnev, he knows that his best chance of succeeding Brezhnev lies in using the power he has accumulated to fortify his position at the top of the Kremlin hierarchy. If he is to accomplish that beyond the risk of a challenge he needs even more time than he has had so far. President Podgorny's challenge to Brezhnev last year shows that some of the most skilled Kremlin fighters believe that the Kirilenko-Brezhnev combination is not invulnerable. Hence it is in Kirilenko's interest to build up his own power while keeping Brezhnev where he is, as something of a figurehead, even at the cost of ex-

posing him to the kind of zhnev suffered in Bonn, or during the visit to Paris more than a year ago when those who saw the Soviet leader at close quarters gained a clear impression of his debility.

Brezhnev's periods of weakness are temporary, and they do alternate with periods of physical vigor. Some Western analysts note that he is alert and energetic at his best, and from this they conclude that he is still the boss. It is still the boss, but they cannot know whether what he is saying to Western officials when he seems in good form is his own view, or something that has been dictated to him by the other Politburo members. When Brezhnev, in his off moments during his talks with foreign officials, manages to do little more than read aloud the paper prepared for him, this tells us something of what must also happen during the Politburo meetings when any policy disputes that cannot be resolved at lower levels come up for settlement by the top leaders. When Brezhnev is unwell, as we know he frequently is, he must either absent himself from the meeting or read his prepared statement — and in either case his associates must know that the policy decisions to which he

puts his name are really made by Kirilenko.

Why, then, do they not take advantage of this to push Brezhnev out and to acquire the top post for themselves? The answer is that some of them have tried to open up the struggle for the succession, but, as the dismissal and disgrace of Podgorny showed last year, Kirilenko's control of the levers of power proved to be too strong for them. It also proved to be a warning for the others not to start anything they might not be able to finish.

The other potential challengers, the younger members of the Politburo who might aspire to Brezhnev's post, have the same interest in delaying a showdown that Kirilenko has. None of them is in a position of obvious pre-eminence that would give him any assurance of success if he did challenge either Brezhnev or Kirilenko. When he was still fully in command, Brezhnev made sure that he would not make the mistake Khrushchev made, and allowed no one to the public position of his apparent — not even Kirilenko, who has always exercised his power by manipulating the organizational levers rather than by building up his image.

The younger Politburo members also know as much time as they can get to develop their own networks of support, to establish their image inside the party elite as being associated with particular policies, to maneuver for position and to build up the alliances that would help them when Brezhnev finally has to go. Because of his state of health, this can happen at any moment, but he may also go on being propped up, physically and politically, for several more years. We just do not know and it is well to be that his doctors do not know either — to say nothing of his Politburo associates.

Timing

What we do know — and there is general agreement on this among Western intelligence analysts — is that if Brezhnev has to go soon, Kirilenko will step into his shoes. By the same token, if his departure is delayed for several years, the chances of a younger man coming to the top are much better.

What we do not know is what policies Kirilenko or whoever else succeeds Brezhnev would follow, and there is general disagreement on this issue among Western analysts. Some believe that things will go on just as they are while others believe that a harder, more conservative line will prevail on both domestic and foreign policy. Others still hold out hopes for a more liberal trend.

provides the backbone of emotional security? Does freer abortion make it easier for women to avoid the choice between an unwanted child and a back-street abortionist — or has it been offset by the erosion of the respect for life?

The truth is, many modern liberal ideas on freedom appear less convincing than they recently did. Indeed, perhaps one can go further and say that the evidence of life is pushing us toward arguing for moderately less freedom in the immediate future if we are to avert a dramatic reduction of freedom in the long term. A few examples:

• **Less freedom for the automobile.** Americans alone kill off their fellow countrymen at the rate of 50,000 a year. No other machine in common use is such a profligate waster of lives and energy. Speed limits should come down to 50 miles an hour. The minimum age for holding a license should be raised to 18. There should be restrictions on Sunday driving, as happened in a number of European countries in the immediate wake of the oil embargo. Unless this is done, we will never feel properly pressured to invest in alternative modes of transport that will guarantee liberty of movement for our grandchildren.

• **Less freedom for the doctors.** Too much of modern medicine gains its prestige from the size of an individual doctor's income, and from the accumulation of newly acquired gadgets rather than the application of its inherited wisdom. The medical profession must be policed if there is to be enough good but affordable medicine for everybody. There should be tough guidelines on when to operate, and restrictions on the growing dependence of modern hospitals on expensive machines for diagnosis and treatment. Freedom to be unnecessarily ill is no longer tolerable.

• **Less freedom for the march of urban technology.** An end to the false worship of the Golden Calf of economies of scale. Not only is the anonymity of work destroying our individualism but we are becoming dangerously dependent on single sources of everything, not least water and electricity. We are creating hostages for the urban guerrilla of future years.

• **Less freedom for nuclear energy.** No one has yet effectively answered what one Nobel-Prize-winning scientist has written: Fission energy is safe only if a number of critical devices work as they should; if a number of people in key positions follow all their instructions; if there is no sabotage, no hijacking of the transports; if no reactor-fuel-processing plant or reprocessing plant or repository anywhere in the world is situated in a region of riots or guerrilla activity; and if no revolution or war, even a conventional one, takes place in these regions. No acts of God can be permitted.

If we do not restrict the freedom to create the nuclear genie we will end up being forced to accept, out of a desperate need for self-protection, vast increases in internal and international surveillance and the surrender to the police of extraordinary powers of entry, arrest, detention, interrogation, and even torture. How else can the police hope to move fast enough to prevent highly organized criminals and terrorists from capturing positions from which they can effectively blackmail a nation?

Even in the 1970s, as the debate between John Stuart Mill and J.S. Stephen made clear, freedom was something of an elusive idea. Modern technology makes it even more difficult to define. But what is clear is that too much freedom at one time forces limits in another.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

Scientists Reply

(The following is from a Paris representative of the Church of Scientology.)

The article in the International Herald Tribune, Thursday, May 4, taken from The Washington Post is a perfect example of the old "have you stopped beating your wife" type of approach to sensationalism. However, the article raises many serious questions in relation to the Church of Scientology and the FBI — which agency, strangely enough, was omitted from The Washington Post story although it played a major role in the Paulette Cooper affair.

It was the FBI who tracked Ms. Cooper down as being the alleged originator of the bomb threat letter, investigated her, and had her brought before the grand jury, which indicted her. The FBI on receipt of the letter pursued their own inquiries. Michael Meisner of the New York church who had received the letter was seen by the FBI some two weeks after he had passed it over to them, and was not seen again for some months. On the second visit all the church's typewriters were checked by the FBI against the threat letter; nothing was found. The article has other serious omissions. The article purports to show that Ms. Cooper suffered serious emotional upset and turmoil as the result of harassment and intimidation by the church.

Factually, Ms. Cooper had been under at least one psychiatrist, Dr. Stanley Cath of Boston, for a period of some two years prior to writing her book on Scientology. It is indeed of interest that the institutions in the International Herald Tribune article of harassment by the church resemble false information circulated by the FBI and Interpol internationally prior to her arrival on the scene. The position now becomes clear. The U.S. agencies have for 27 years, particularly through the FBI, FDA, and CIA, conducted a covert, well organized dirty-tricks campaign against the church.

Since 1956, the FBI has run a program named Cointelpro — a secret activity designed to create dissension and conflict in the ranks of organizations that met with the FBI's disfavor.

Cointelpro's existence was brought to light by use of the U.S. Freedom of Information Act by the National Broadcasting Corp. The Church of Scientology is also a big user of the act, and has amassed thousands of documents on the church from government files.

In July, 1977, the FBI carried out a raid on the church in Los Angeles and Washington, D.C. So far they have returned 90 percent of the documents they removed following legal steps by the church. The use of these church documents is still under appeal in the courts. But nonetheless, nameless individuals in the Justice Department, under which comes the FBI, chose to leak alleged information to The Washington Post the very week the U.S. court was to make its ruling.

Much has been made of the Cooper case — the one in which the FBI had priority been involved — in a last-minute attempt to create a climate in which the court could rule unfavorably against the church.

This is viewed as a standard intelligence action by the FBI as an escalation of 27 years of harassment of the Church of Scientology.

On Transkei

The article on Transkei by Humphrey Berkeley (IHT, May 11) made very interesting reading. One the one hand he praises Transkei for having gained its independence from South Africa (let us note, by negotiation and in accordance with South Africa's much maligned policy of separate development), while on the other hand criticizing that same policy as "essentially fraudulent."

Furthermore Mr. Berkeley, while referring to the 13 percent of South Africa reserved for the blacks as opposed to 87 percent for the whites, also speaks of the states of

Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, which until 1970 formed part of British South Africa. At that time the black territories consisted of nearly 45 percent of the total land area.

A further example of the author's peculiar journalistic schizophrenia is when he implies a similarity between the situation in South Africa and the "Nazi atrocities, the concentration camps and the gas chambers." This so-called "tyranny of the blacks" resulted in the willing granting of independence to Transkei and Bophuthatswana and has assured the blacks of South Africa a higher standard of living, of education and of political participation than anywhere else on the continent of Africa. This same "tyranny" annually draws more than a million workers from neighboring states into South Africa.

Certainly it is Transkei's privilege to apply for membership of the UNO and the OUA, just as it is her privilege as a fully independent state to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa, but it is a strange logic which uses this very freedom as a weapon to attack South Africa for her treatment of the black races within her borders.

Quite apart from his strange logic, Mr. Berkeley takes a great liberty with facts, as when he refers to South Africa having "annexed East Griqualand, which has historically always been a part of Transkei." In fact, East Griqualand has always been a part of the Cape province, and it was merely transferred from the Cape to the province of Natal. There was never any question of annexation.

FRANK GERMISHUIZEN, Information Attaché, South African Embassy, Paris.

A Complaint

Menachem Begin and his merry men are again mouthing their pathetic twopenny plaint: "... but what have you done for me lately, uncle?"

A. ALEXANDER, La Perla dos Fuengirola, Spain.

Jonathan Power From London:

... The evidence of life is pushing us toward arguing for moderately less freedom in the immediate future if we are to avert a dramatic reduction of freedom in the long term.

LONDON — How free are we? The question provokes a reminder of a savage Monty Python skit. Two housewives decide to telephone that nice Monsieur Sartre in Paris to settle a philosophical point. A lady answers. They ask: Is M. Sartre free? (Meaning is he there?) And they fall off their chairs in hysterical laughter as the reply comes back: He's been asking himself that all his life.

The negative is the easy way to preface an answer to my question. I can say: The Red Brigades is not freedom; Jean Paul Sartre's Maoists are not freedom; Eurocommunism, at least at present, is not freedom. But to say what freedom is, is more difficult.

The beginnings of an answer emerge with some more questions. Does 20th century liberalism give us freedom? Has the unionization of journalists, leading in the case of Britain to the closed shop, protected the freedom of their pens against the arbitrary behavior of editors and proprietors or has it made it more difficult for fresh ideas to enter introverted establishments?

Have modern divorce laws given greater freedom? Or is the strain on the increasing number of one-parent households destroying many children's chance of a stable family life which, if not altogether happy,

provides the backbone of emotional security?

Does freer abortion make it easier for women to avoid the choice between an unwanted child and a back-street abortionist — or has it been offset by the erosion of the respect for life?

The truth is, many modern liberal ideas on freedom appear less convincing than they recently did. Indeed, perhaps one can go further and say that the evidence of life is pushing us toward arguing for moderately less freedom in the immediate future if we are to avert a dramatic reduction of freedom in the long term. A few examples:

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'Women Will Never Be Equal...'

An American Bride to Liven Up Jordan

By Marvin Howe

AMMAN, May 24 (NYT)—People in and around the royal court hope that King Hussein's American bride-to-be will bring fresh ideas and a new dimension to life in this capital, which many consider essentially boring.

The court announced last week that King Hussein would soon wed Elizabeth Halaby, the 26-year-old daughter of Najeeb Halaby, the American executive and international lawyer.

Social life here for men consists mainly of stag parties, political talk and cards, and for women of tea parties, bridge and charity work. Only occasionally do men and women get together at receptions.

Amman, a city of nearly a million, is still largely a family society in which it seems that everyone knows everyone else. "We're observed throughout our lives," a young woman with a responsible government job commented recently. "We Jordanians have to go out of the country every two or three months just to breathe."

Leila Sharaf, a native Lebanese who is married to the Cabinet secretary, agrees that Amman is boring. "Amman grew rapidly in space and population from a small town to a city, but the small-town spirit hasn't changed," said Mrs. Sharaf, who spent nine years in the United States when her husband was posted to Washington and was a delegate to the United Nations. She hopes the Palace of Culture, nearly completed, will stimulate the arts.

Important Role

Speaking of Miss Halaby, whom she knows, Mrs. Sharaf said: "I think she could play an important role in improving the quality of life here. She has the upbringing and the stamina to adjust herself to this society."

One problem, according to Norma Shalhoun, a third secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is that people who could brighten

Amman's life often stay abroad. She pointed out that 2,000 of the most educated Jordanians live in the United States, primarily because of job opportunities. Furthermore, 45,000 Jordanian students are abroad at any one time, and many meet and marry foreigners.

Although the upper class still consists largely of traditional Moslem families, there are many new faces—mostly in business. The country has no oil, but Jordanian technicians, engineers and professional men work in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states and send money home. In addition, military and economic assistance from Saudi Arabia and the United States has helped create new wealth.

As a rule, Jordanians have sent their children to England for higher education or to the American University of Beirut, but since the Lebanese civil war, they have increasingly turned to the United States.

At the University of Jordan, students and faculty wonder how well Miss Halaby will adjust to life in this conservative Moslem country. Even the most progressive circles at the university recognize that she will have to observe strict standards of behavior.

Bomb Is Discovered At Cannes Festival

CANNES, France, May 24 (AP)—A bomb containing one pound of plastic explosive was found by police yesterday in the auditorium of the Cannes Film Festival, shortly before the showing of an American film, "An Unmarried Woman."

Police said they were alerted by an anonymous telephone caller who gave instructions on how to locate the device, which was concealed in a flowerpot. The bomb was taken to a nearby beach and detonated after bathers were warned off. There was no indication of who had placed the device.

On the shady campus, groups of students sat on stone benches and discussed the forthcoming wedding, about which few details have been released. The students had generally expected the 43-year-old king to remarry after the death of his third wife, Alia, in a helicopter crash in February, 1977, but they were surprised that the bride would be a foreigner and particularly that she would be an American.

There was discussion of whether Miss Halaby should have the title of princess or queen. Nothing has been said officially, but most of the students did not think Miss Halaby, a Christian, should be queen. They pointed out that the king's second wife, Antoinette Gardiner, the daughter of a British brigadier from whom he is divorced, had the title of princess even though she had converted to Islam and had taken the Arabic name Muna.

Arab Ancestors

Some, however, stressed that the ancestors of Mr. Halaby, who was born in the United States and is a Christian Scientist, were Arab and came from Syria, which should make his daughter eligible for queenhood.

Miss Halaby, who is known as Lisa, has taken the name of Noor, meaning light in Arabic, but has not become a Moslem, according to sources close to the family. "If the king wants her as queen, she will be a member of the university administration said."

There was agreement on some "don'ts" for Miss Halaby, who will be moving into a family with three young children. She must not travel without her husband, go out with other men, drink anything alcoholic in public, be seen in discotheques or night clubs here or abroad, or wear bikinis or clothes that are "too bare." "What Miss Halaby must learn is that here in Jordan women will never be equal with men," a communications student concluded.



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"The Flight of the Swifts," an oil painting by Balla dated 1913, currently on exhibition in Rome.

AROUND ROME AND BRUSSELS GALLERIES

Rome

The Once and Futurist Balla, Oca, 41 Via dell'Oca, Rome, through June.

A straight link between imagination and execution, mind to hand, a rare (delicious) gift for any artist, is wonderfully displayed in Balla's earlier works. Here in a range of pieces from 1871 to 1924, there is a surprise: a series of early figurative oil sketches of street vendors, each enlivened with fresh little touches, which remind one of Kandinsky's similar flair in early small landscapes in the Stadische Galerie in Munich. Then there are many illuminated, near-impressionist studies of contrast between light and purple shade in parks, Roman cupolas and suburbs, and in sun-drenched outdoor portraits plus futuristic experiments and, finally, the first post-futurist abstractions.

After signing the Futurist Manifesto in 1910 with six other painters, Balla became one of the principal exponents of the movement. Using his "impressionist" experience to good purpose, and turning it into a play of fat staccato dark-like brushstrokes, he was to translate the period's fascination with the power of movement and light into grandly dynamic canvases. Though his inquisitive turn of mind and his busy energy never left him to the age—and he died in 1958 at the age of 87—his early poetry and drive declined soon after the burgeoning of futurism, which led to would-be scientific construction, geometry and flat overlapping patterns in dry colors. Late in life Balla turned to the figurative again, but without the spirit of the early years. Here his phenomenal dexterity, his appetite for the phenomena of the world around him can be admired in a select group of paintings and drawings from his best periods.

Nagasaki, Arco d'Alibert, 19 Via Alibert, Rome, through June.

This Japanese artist, who has lived in Italy for years, uncannily fuses contemporary Western style with Oriental sensibility and tradition in three recent paper scrolls. With the frailest of means, he creates images which are both simple and intricate, ephemeral and enduring. One hanging seems to have been mysteriously unraveled to a mesh of paper threads in the middle, like a huge daisy or an insect's web; it is the newest and the best. On another large piece, little squares of paper are glued to the drawing from which they were cut, as if shed and grown again, to make a scaly surface. For once, obsession with detail, the painstaking application, is justified, because it is the subject. So completely modern, the mosaic made from the little paper tesserae at the same time reminds one of ancient Japanese touch paintings of waterways and whorly trees. Into the third sheet, of rice paper, the outspread wing of a bird of prey is cut and profiled against its own hollow. This is the closest to Nagasaki's former work, sculpture reliefs in metal and wood.

All these shadowy things are delicate and wily. Overfinished or not finished at all, whichever way one wants to look at them, they all lead to the unseen, to echoes, to something already lived through. They are allusions, counterparts, subtle poetic experience.

Diana Artoni, Pantheon, 21 via Stelletta, Rome, until June 9.

Faces with hollow eyes and musty, wistful smiles, with moonlit landscapes, are built up slowly in glowing areas of pigment or pastel. It is as if the painter were listening to her dreams and visions and let them grow quietly. The enigmatic figures—seen, fire and volcanic mountains—are the shapes of her inner moods and voices. She is immersed in a world of her own, without bothering about mundane styles and trends, faithfully trans-

lating submerged drama and questions into sustained, deeply romantic pictures. They are haunting—brooding but authentic. One is reminded of Ryder, Elshenious, even of Goya. Steadily developing over the years, this young Roman painter is courageous and individual.

Emilia Zampetti Nava, Emporio Floreale, 47 Via delle Carozze, Rome, through June.

In her oils, Zampetti Nava was a thoroughly traditional painter. Her portraits of women before World War I were competent but conventional. What makes her interesting is her far freer work in the field of applied arts. Her hangings, rugs and pillows in rough, everyday materials, patched, embroidered or knitted, are fresh and inventive abstractions of flower motifs, looking a lot like the creations of the Wiener Secession or detail in some of Klimt's oils. The life of a lady painter, obedient to the style of her time officially, but privately quite adventurous, is open to conjecture to the thoughtful feminist.

Carlo Maratti, Gabinetto delle Stampe, 230 Via della Lungara, Rome, through May.

In his own time, Maratti was a celebrated muralist and one of the most successful painters of the high baroque. Born in the provinces in 1625, he came to Rome to study painting when only 11. He stayed with Andrea Sacchi for 22 years, a master who never allowed him to paint, but only to draw and engrave. He was influenced by Raphael, Domenichino, Coreggio and the Carracci. Because when young his favorite subject was the Virgin, he was soon nicknamed "Carluccio of the Madonnas." After the death of Cortona in 1669, Maratti became the undisputed head of the Roman school and remained so until his death in 1713. Here the 59 works of his early years, mostly etchings, some drawings, fluent and pleasant but not excessively inspired, make one wonder at the caprices of taste and pleased with the fairness of the selection of time.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Brussels

Painting, Prints, Ceramics, Sculpture, Academie, Maison Communale, Watermael-Boitsfort, Ecole, Place A. Gilson and Place Bishoffshelm and Rue Major Bruck, to May 28.

The biggest and most exuberant exhibition in town this month is a local district one marking the 100th anniversary of an art academy devoted to evening classes in drawing, painting, ceramics and all the decorative arts. Spread out through the academy building, the high school gymnasium close by and the district town hall, it comprises work by art teachers past and present, former and current students. Longtime director Roger Somville, an artist with a strong belief in keeping in close touch with the working public by using art for causes, projects, confessions and above all as a form of self-expression open to all and not to be bound by tight academic conventions or rules, has stimulated colleagues and pupils with his own freewheeling dynamism. The results are sometimes startling, often fascinating, seldom bland. In the show of painting and sculpture by the art teachers, subjects swing in a wide unconventional arc through politics, portraits, landscapes, daily life, architecture, animals. Ceramic work emerges as the most imaginatively untrammeled, with Paul Timper's sphinx, endowed with powerful male organs, standing defiantly on four legs, a far cry from the traditional ambiguously female creatures, Ann Cape's disturbingly human monkey seated on a plinth and Francine Desuere's fanciful architectural

piece with turrets, domes and stairs.

For many visitors, the pupils' own display of ceramics and unglazed clay modeling on the ground floor of the academy itself will be an irresistible draw. Crowded shoulder to shoulder on ledges, platforms and the floor, these fantasy creations, brash, bright, weird and often extremely well worked, turn the atelier into a treasure trove.

Evelyn Axell, Roel d'Haese, Anne and Patrick Poirier, Palais des Beaux Arts, Rue Ravenstein, Brussels, to June 18.

Evelyn Axell, a Belgian artist killed in an auto accident at the age of 37 just five years ago, had a successful career as a television actress before turning to painting. Her first teacher, and an exciting one, was Rene Magritte; her first show startled and impressed critics and public. Axell painted as if born to it, turning out sophisticated and lyrical work in a sophisticated and experimental style. She probed for the effects she wanted, using pop art techniques of perspex cutouts, painting onto sheets of industrial plastic, spilling out of conventional framing, to elaborate her concepts. Much of her work is passionately feminist but she kept it subtle and presented the satire with a graceful and unselfishly poetic touch. Female nudes are strong and challenging, landscapes strange and lush, animals and birds blaze with tropical color, a magnificent parrot perches right across the frame of a single painting, a head-on view of an elephant is cunningly built up of fragmented form and color. Evelyn Axell was a full-time artist for 10 years only, yet the work assembled here is both abundant and accomplished. She had the eye and touch and questing spirit of the authentic artist.

Roel d'Haese, and his brother, Rheinhold, between them epitomized the streak of surreal black humor that seems inherent in the Flemish strain of Belgian sculpture. In this individual show, a large one that he has been awarded as winner of the Robert Giron Prize, Roel d'Haese has many of his oddest and most bizarre personages, superbly sculpted in tortured metal and bronze. They shriek silently, straddle strange horses, cuddle mad-eyed rabbits, stride out with an adult-faced baby on the back like a modern St. Christopher in aviator's goggles and cap on gigantic feet. On the walls his cluttered, complex, surreal drawings laced with erotic symbolism are traced out with surprising lightness, almost faintness, of touch, which is opposed to the stark, dark metal work of the sculptures. It is a world with its own nightmare fascination in the sculptor's apparently limitless stock of distortions of the human form. The only light relief is a comical little figure seated with legs stretched out, dismayed expression, and a flower pot on his head.

Well known in Paris, the work of Anne and Patrick Poirier is in Brussels for the first time. The Poiriers' sparsely spread and meticulously scaled-down ruined cities of antiquity in terra cotta and glazing coal dust are enticing and dramatic art. Their hard-baked red clay ruins are recognizably Ostia, though the work is more a free rendering of something that deeply impressed them than a painstaking reproduction. Looking down on the expanse of half-destroyed walls, prone pillars, remnants of Roman baths and theaters and small villas, the feeling of a haunted, sunstruck city offering stern and passive resistance to the passage of time seems very strong. The Poiriers lament that they were unable to incorporate any greenery as a durable element, but even a hint of living matter among these defiant ruins could detract from the impact of absolute immobility.

—RONA DOBSON.

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	WASHINGTON DAILY	LOS ANGELES	
BAHRAIN	NEW YORK MON	DETROIT	
BARCELONA	NEW YORK 2DAILY	NEW YORK	
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RABAIS

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jusqu'à liquidation du stock

Fermé le lundi

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 24

12 Month Stock				12 Month Stock				12 Month Stock				12 Month Stock			
High	Low	Div. in 5 Y.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Div. in 5 Y.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Div. in 5 Y.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Div. in 5 Y.	P/E 100s
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Westland Shopping Center, Westland, Michigan

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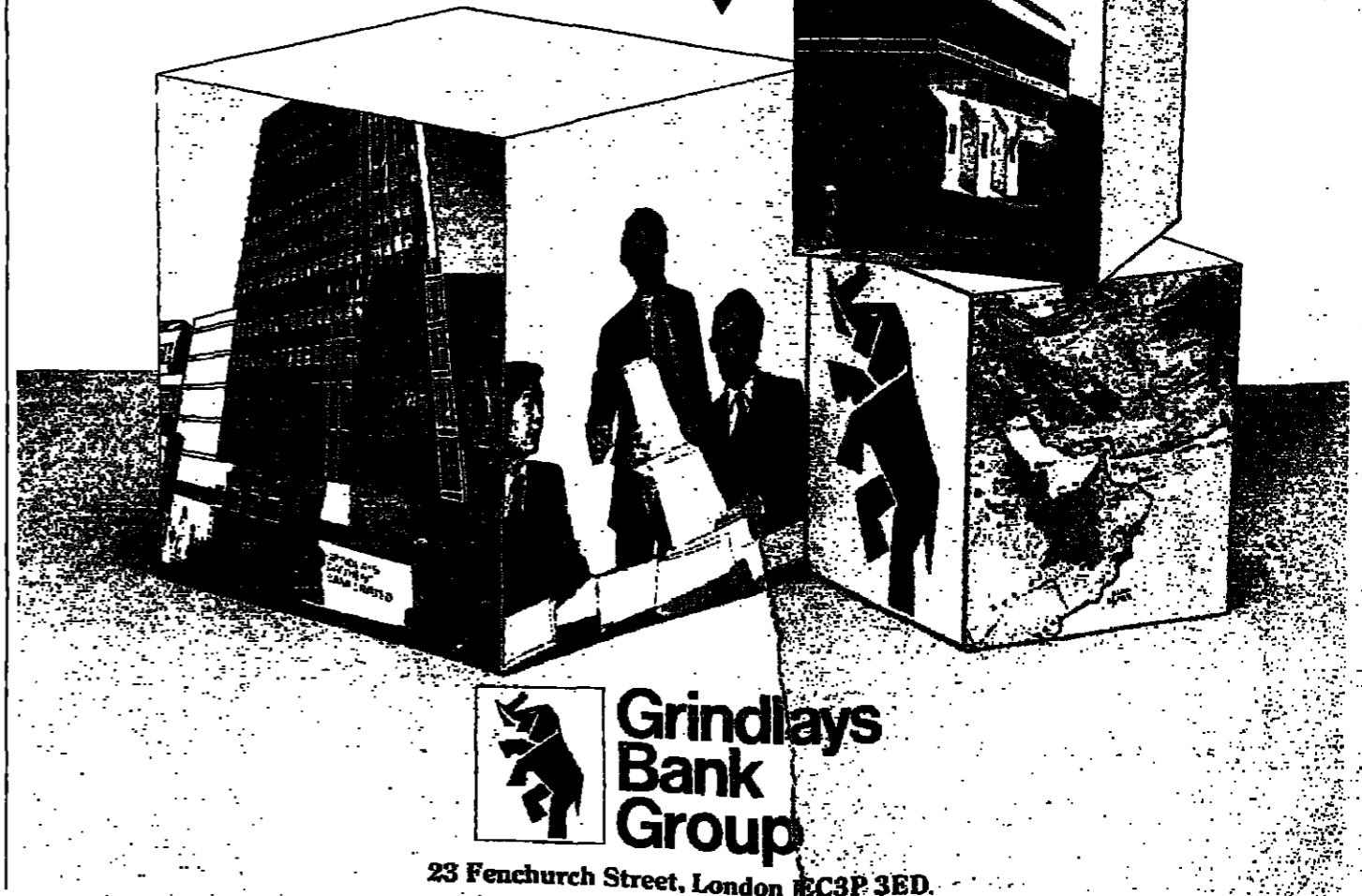
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Modest Package Aimed at Investment

Bonn Said Eyeing New Stimulus

By Bill Paul

LONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ)—The West German government is considering a modest new program of fiscal stimulus aimed primarily at subsidizing capital investment in new technology and energy conservation, an official close to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said.

The official ruled out any new, across-the-board program of stimulus for the country's lagging capital-investment sector, saying such a move would be counterproductive because West German businessmen would then expect a large tax increase to pay for the program. The official also cast doubt on any additional tax cuts for individuals, as setting that previous cuts in 1975 and last January had not done enough to spur economic growth.

The disclosure of a new stimulus package comes amid growing predictions that West Germany's economic growth will fall short of the 3.5-percent goal this year. Indeed, after months of expressing optimism, the official conceded that he has "doubts" over whether the 3.5-percent growth rate can be achieved.

The limited stimulus package will be debated at cabinet meetings June 7 and 21, the official said, and probably will be announced around the time of the seven-nation economic conference in Bonn July 16 and 17. The effort is likely to be criticized as being too little action on the part of the nation, which is seen by some officials in the United States and Western Europe as an economic giant unwilling to do its part to spur Western economic growth.

However, the official said he hopes that Washington would not be as critical of West German attempts to spur growth as it has been in the past. He said Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal better understands West Germany's economic problems since talks at a recent International Monetary Fund meeting in Mexico City.

Specifically, the official said Mr. Blumenthal was more "appreciative" of West Germany's rising rate of imports, which the official said showed the nation's attempt to spur economic growth in other countries. The official said other economic advisers to President Carter, however, do not share Mr. Blumenthal's opinion.

What happens at the July conference, he said, could hinge largely on whether Mr. Carter sides with his Treasury Secretary. The official declined to name the administration officials who disagree with Mr. Blumenthal.

The official said it was too early to say how much the new fiscal package might cost.

Poehl Pessimistic

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany, May 24 (AP-DJ)—Bundesbank vice-president Karl Otto Poehl said today he entertains little hope for a strong pick-up in West German second-quarter economic growth after near-stagnation in the first quarter.

Mr. Poehl, speaking at an annual banking association meeting here, said only the automobile and the construction sectors have been bright spots in an otherwise poor economic picture. He continued to rule out, however, short-term economic measures that would only serve to stimulate demand.

He said long-term measures would be more desirable and would serve to correct structural economic flaws such as the unfavorable distribution of income. One measure that would be a possibility, Mr. Poehl said, would be strategies to push development of new technologies.

In Berlin, the Economic Research Institute (DIW) reported that the West German gross national product grew at a real annual rate of only 1 percent in the first quarter of 1978 compared with a year earlier.

The group said it does not expect a substantial upswing in the second quarter. A noticeable improvement in the economy will not appear until the second half of 1978 at the earliest, it said. Domestic orders to the capital goods sector showed an especially drastic decline in the first quarter, the institute added.

Meanwhile, in Frankfurt, the textile industry association, Gesetextil, said order inflow to the West German textile industry declined by a preliminary 13.1 percent in March from a year earlier, compared with an upward-revised 4.7-percent gain in February.

Boussac Group

Seeks Court Aid

PARIS, May 24 (AP-DJ)—The future of the Boussac textile group is currently being weighed by the Paris Tribunal of Commerce following the announcement last yesterday that the group has asked the court to issue a temporary suspension of all legal action against it.

The suspension would mean that the group would not have to repay any of its creditors, including the state social security and tax authorities and its bankers, during a specified period.

The court could agree to a suspension of three or four months on condition that the group put forward a viable recovery plan which could be put into effect by a court-appointed administrator. If the magistrate designated by the court does not agree to a suspension, however, the group would be forced to declare bankruptcy.

Japan Raises Yen Swap

Tokyo, May 24 (AP-DJ)—The Bank of Japan has informed

branches of foreign banks of an increase in the limits on foreign currencies they can swap into yen for use in Japan. The overall increase for the 69 banks, effective tomorrow, is believed to be \$500 million making the ceiling \$3.1 billion.

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Refined 'Locomotive' Plan

OECD Urges New Moves To Stimulate Economy

TOKYO, May 24 (AP-DJ)—Industrialized countries with large payments surpluses and low inflation rates will be called on to take a leading part in stimulating the world economy, Emile van Lennep, secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said.

The plan, which is to be discussed at the OECD ministerial meeting in Paris next month, appears to be a refinement of the once commonly accepted idea that the United States, Japan and West Germany should be the three "locomotives" pulling the global economy toward recovery.

Mr. van Lennep identified Japan, West Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland as countries that can safely step up economic growth faster than other OECD members because of their strong payments positions and relatively stable prices.

The surplus countries also are expected to make a "somewhat larger contribution" than the other OECD members in providing economic assistance to the third world, he said. Mr. van Lennep observed the support of Japanese officials during his visit here.

A number of member countries have to align their views on various economic policies before it can be endorsed by the ministerial conference. The process will begin at a meeting of senior officials of the 24 OECD countries next week.

As a start, they will have to agree on the Secretary's review of previous OECD efforts to spur the global economy. "Only in the field of inflation has there been satisfactory results," Mr. van Lennep said.

Elsewhere, the record is not impressive, he said, as most industrialized nations have not reached growth-rate targets and "not much progress" has been made in straightening out payments imbalances.

Moreover, they have not taken adequate measures to anticipate a global oil shortage that "all forecasts point to," he added. He also cited increasing pressures to protect domestic industries, either through trade restrictions or through subsidizing inefficient sectors. He described these as "constraints" to economic growth since it locks up labor "in places where it shouldn't be."

The "concerted action" that Mr. van Lennep proposes, similar to a suggestion made to Common Market officials recently by the EEC Commission, calls for different growth-rate goals based on the payments and inflation records of the OECD countries.

Ship Orders Fall To 12-Year Low

At World Yards

LONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ)—Worldwide shipbuilding orders at the end of the first quarter fell to 33.4 million tons gross, the second lowest since June 1966 when 30.6 million tons were recorded, according to Lloyd's register of shipping.

Taking into account the world's current shipbuilding potential, it meant there was less than two years' work on hand in the shipyards as nearly 57 percent of the March order book is scheduled to leave the yards by the end of this year.

The shipbuilding slump was best underlined by the fact that since reaching a record order backlog of 133.4 million tons in March 1974, orders for new ships have steadily declined. Japan still leads the order book with 8.6 million tons, down 1.3 million tons on the previous quarter and with half that tonnage now yet to be completed. The United States comes out second with orders of 3.3 million tons, down 274,634 from last quarter.

Brazil and Sweden were the only two countries to show an increase. Brazil has 2.9 million tons on order, up 49,634 tons from Dec. 31, but with almost three-quarters of that tonnage not yet in the yards or still on the drawing boards. Sweden, however, with 2.2 million tons on order, up 58,927 from the last quarter, has 1.5 million tons under construction.

Bendix Holds Talks

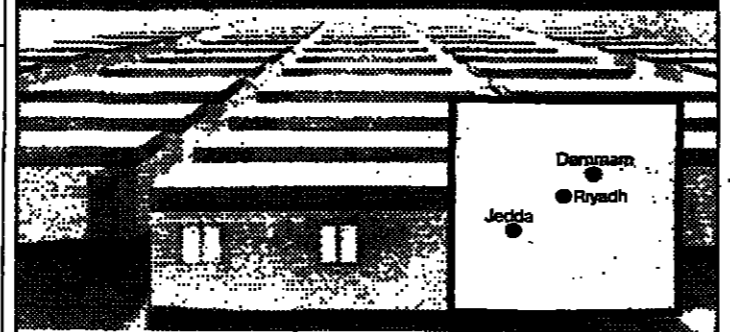
On Renault Venture

SOUTHFIELD, Mich., May 24 (AP-DJ)—Bendix Corp. said it is holding "serious discussions" with Renault concerning a possible joint venture with Bendix's French subsidiary.

Bendix said however, that "a definitive agreement hasn't been signed." The unit, DBA, is the largest foreign subsidiary of the maker of automotive, aerospace and housing products.

Bernard Hannon, director of Renault's automotive division, said in Paris that the company is holding talks with the Thomson-Brandt group, Motorola, Robert Bosch, Lucas Industries and Tokyo Shibaura Electric to determine which producer can supply it quickly with items it needs.

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The Shelter Source Worldwide

Wall St. Prices Broadly Lower

NEW YORK, May 24 (IHT)—

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed broadly lower today as profit-taking and inflation fears continued to depress prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 7.37 to 837.97. Declining issues led advances 1,258-to-301. Volume eased to about 31.45 million shares from 33.23 million yesterday.

Analysts, who called the setback a normal correction to the rapid advance from mid-April, said that the focus for investors had shifted lately to the problem of inflation, which had been largely ignored during the market's rise.

Investors were ready to accept moderate anti-inflation measures but comments from Washington raised fears of a "dose of more bitter medicine" in the form of tighter monetary policy.

Dynco Industries said Daylin Inc. proposed to make a \$30 cash tender bid for any and all shares of Dynco. Dynco said its board determined the price is acceptable and intends to recommend acceptance of the offer. Esselte of Sweden matched the offer immediately.

Prices also fell on the American Stock Exchange. The market-value index lost 1.36 to 143.93 and the average price per share was down nine cents.

Polaroid rose 1/4 to 37 1/2 active and trading ex-dividend while Kodak fell 1/4 to 54 1/2, also ex-dividend. Polaroid said it had filed suit against the government to protect its secret chemical formulas from being made public.

Carter Extends Date

On Investment Law

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP-DJ)—President Carter signed a bill to delay for nine months the May 1 effective date of a law severing brokerage activities from investment-adviser activities.

The measure also doubles the amount of insurance protection customers of bankrupt securities firms can receive and increases the size of securities offerings that do not have to be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Inflation Cited As Main Factor

U.S. auto makers reported record May 11-20 sales of 329,482 cars, up 11.8 percent from the 294,770 sold in the same period last year and up 6 percent from the prior record of 310,869 cars in the mid-May 1976 period. Truck sales were also at a record 22 percent up from last year.

Following the auto reports, American Motors added 1/4 to 5 1/2, heading the active list for the second day in a row. General Motors was unchanged at 59 1/2. Ford was steady at 49 1/2 and Chrysler added 1/4 to 11 1/2.

Westinghouse slipped 1/4 to 21 1/4 and American Telephone & Telegraph dropped 1/4 to 60 1/4 in active trading.

Prices also fell on the American Stock Exchange. The market-value index lost 1.36 to 143.93 and the average price per share was down nine cents.

Polaroid rose 1/4 to 37 1/2 active and trading ex-dividend while Kodak fell 1/4 to 54 1/2, also ex-dividend. Polaroid said it had filed suit against the government to protect its secret chemical formulas from being made public.

General Dynamics fell 1/4 to 57 1/2. Johnson & Johnson lost one to 76 1/2. Southland Royalty eased 1/4 to 44 and Studebaker-Worthington was off 1/4 to 61 1/2.

Also active on the Big Board were Caesars World, off 1/4 to 19 1/2, PepsiCo, off 1/4 to 29 1/2. Trans

world Airlines, off 1/4 to 19 1/2 and Sears Roebuck, down to 24 1/2.

In Chicago, wheat, corn, oats and soybeans closed irregularly lower on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was off 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents; corn unchanged to off 1/4; oats off 1/4 to 3/4; and soybeans off 3/4 to unchanged.

Trading was erratic and nervous with some technical adjustments paring yesterday's strong performance across-the-board.

New York Bank Gets Hong Kong License

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP-DJ)—Manufacturers Hanover Trust said it has been notified that it is among the first group of commercial banks to be granted licensed-bank status by the Hong Kong government in more than a dozen years.

Manufacturers Hanover has operated a branch in the British Crown colony since early 1977 under provisions of the Deposit-Taking Companies Act, which prohibits it from offering some customer services that fully licensed banks in Hong Kong offer.

A spokesman for the bank said the Hong Kong government notification did not specify how many banks were in the group being granted licensed bank status and did not name any of the others.

Volkswagen Sued in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI)—The Justice Department today filed civil suits charging Volkswagen of America Inc. and 15 dealers with violating the Clean Air Act by improperly modifying control systems of 20 individual automobiles.

The suits allege that Volkswagen and its dealers modified the control systems of 20 individual automobiles to meet lower emissions standards.

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Insurance Risk Exchange Pushed by N.Y. Governor

ALBANY, New York, May 24 (AP-DJ)—New York State appears on the verge of creating a trading floor where insurance risks could be bought and sold in much the same way that securities are traded on a stock exchange.

The trading arena would be similar to Lloyds of London and would compete with London-based group of insurance syndicates to underwrite world-wide insurance risks.

Such proposals have been around for years. But the momentum of this one gained strength this month, when Gov. Hugh Carey proposed it and urged the New York State legislature to pass it in the current session, which technically ends this week. Sources close to the governor say introduction of the bill is expected tomorrow.

Mr. Carey has received strong backing for his proposal from the big insurance brokerage concerns and some behind-the-scenes resistance, or at least heavy pressure to delay, from the companies that write property, casualty insurance.

A blueprint for the exchange was drawn up by Donald Kramer, president of Kramer Capital Inc., a management consulting concern specializing in insurance. Modeled on Lloyds, it would be composed of syndicates formed by member brokers and insurance companies that would compete on the exchange floor for insurance risks.

Each syndicate would consist of a managing partner, who would do the actual underwriting, and several limited or silent partners, who could be individual investors.

Lloyds has a similar operation and in recent years has even permitted foreigners to "invest" in its syndicates. It is estimated that more than 1,300 U.S. citizens have taken such positions in Lloyds, contributing some \$75 million to its capital.

Saudis Restrained Bonds

BAHRAIN, May 24 (Reuters)—The Saudi Arabian monetary agency asked major international banks to refrain from arranging syndicated loans in Saudi Riyals without its prior approval, informed banking sources said here.

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America's Fastest Growing Stock Market Advisory Service Offers FREE Trial Subscription

Most U.S. investment advisory services ask you to pay \$5, \$10, or even as much as \$25 just to see a sample of their publication. Market Logic is able to offer FREE trial subscriptions because reading a few issues of Market Logic convinces so many sophisticated investors to become long-term subscribers. To obtain your complimentary one-month subscription to Market Logic, simply send your mailing instructions today to the address below. There is absolutely no obligation. Market Logic was among the tiny handful of advisory services that was correctly bullish just prior to the big rally in New York stock prices. (Our key proprietary index suddenly soared to its most favorable level in history just four days before the buying panic commenced.) But even more important than Market Logic's history of accurately calling market turns is the appreciation record of its stock and option recommendations... a record so outstanding that it is, in fact, our principal selling point. For example, our actual (not hypothetical) Option Portfolio has nearly quadrupled in the past 2 1/2 years. As part of your free trial subscription to Market Logic, we will also send you a detailed summary of every buy, sell, and hold recommendation Market Logic has ever made... so you can judge for yourself whether or not you should join the more than 10,000 investors in 40 countries who depend upon Market Logic to keep them continually informed and advised regarding Wall Street.

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(Fortunately, Market Logic is one of the best U.S. advisory services, but also one of the least expensive. For a limited time you can subscribe for one full year, including overseas annual postage, for only \$80 instead of the usual \$76. Act today and you will receive as a bonus, a free copy of STOCK MARKET LOGIC, the \$20, 375-page book which reveals the methods responsible for Market Logic's success... plus, at no additional cost, access to our unique Hot Line system which keeps you in instant contact with our latest advice from anywhere in the world.)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 24

[illegible]

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per tray ounce)

May 24, 1978		Today		Previous	
	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked	
Copper wire bars:					
Spot	744	745	740	741	
3 months	764	764.50	760.50	761	
Cathodes: spot	732	738	732	733	
3 months	727	737.50	725.50	728	
In: spot	6320	6430	6305	6330	
3 months	6345	6350	6305	6341	
Lead: spot	300	301	304	304.50	
3 months	318.50	319.50	314	314.50	
Zinc: spot	317	318	322	322.50	
3 months	322.50	328	333	333.50	
Silver: spot	287	287.50	288.60	288.80	
3 months	294.10	294.20	295.40	295.80	

Paris Commodities

Figures in French francs per metric ton.
May 24, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Chg.
AR	-	-	845 900	
	912	891	910 914	
	935	917	930 925	
	-	-	925 940	
	950	-	950 952	
	-	-	965 1010	
	-	-	995 1015	
	-	-	1010 1025	Un
Ints. DA	-	-	1500 1560	
	-	-	- 1560	
	1510	1495	1495 1500	
	1435	-	1424 1428	
	-	-	1405 1420	
	-	-	1400 1420	Un
Ints				

Tokyo Exchange

May 24, 1978

	Price Yen		
hi Glass	337.00	Matsui E. Wks	6
non	475.00	Mitsubi Hyv Ind.	1
lin Print	538.00	Mitsubi Corp.	4
Bank	278.00	Mitsui Co.	3
Phone	571.00	Mitsukoshi	5
ochi	245.00	Nippon Elec.	2
Motor	578.00	Sharp	4
ah	227.00	Sony Corp.	1,7
an Air L.	2,450.00	Sumitomo Bank	2
soi El. Pwr.	1,150.00	Taiho Marine	2
Soap	669.00	Toaido	3
in Brewery	462.00	Teikin	1
matsu	336.00	Tokyo Marine	1
ota	278.00	Toray	1
su Ind.	739.00	Toyo	9

International

Stock Indexes

	1978			
	Yest	Prev	H'gh	Low
Amsterdam	92.00	92.40	92.40	90.80
Brussels	104.46	104.68	105.30	95.49
Frankfurt	143.21	142.18	151.39	131.46
London 30	474.00	470.60	493.30	434.00
London 500	233.17	232.15	236.59	225.44
Milan	63.68	64.00	64.23	55.54
Paris	105.57	103.30	107.49	78.11
Vienna	492.99	492.22	494.69	441.11
Zurich (n)	409.56	406.71	416.11	364.00
Osaka (n)	5,655.31	5,417.48	5,555.84	4,867.79
Zurich	305.10	306.60	342.00	272.80
(n) new	(a) old			

Selected Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices)

[illegible]

4	4 1/4	10 1/2	11 1/4	18 1/2	19 1/4	Roselon
13 1/4	13 3/4	21 1/4	22 1/4	2 1/4	3 1/4	Rouse
21 1/4	22 1/4	13 1/4	13 3/4	22	23	RusStay

Com olding	44 1/2	46	Dunkin	13 1/4	13 3/4	LaneCo	22	23	Russkov
	13 3/4	14 3/4	DurIron	26 1/2	27 1/2	LtdSlor	19	19 3/4	Sodlier
			Eberline	6 3/4	7 3/4	LjnBest	34 1/2	35	ScanDat

[illegible]

John Gurnall	7500	
Palmer	293.50	
Demas	148.00	
Southbank	281.70	

Leutbank	281.70	Air Liquide	308.5
DresdeBk	230.50	Alimentaire	90.2
Loechst	137.20		

Roesch	45.70	Aqualune	480.00
Carlsrud	297.50	BSN	533.00
Kaufhof	207.50	Carrefour	1,650.00
L.H.D.	172.20	Cim Lafarge	184.50
Lufftbaum	112.00	Cle Bancorice	323.00
Mannesmann	153.30	CCF	127.50
Metallgesellschaft	205.00	CGE	352.50
Neckermann	120.00	CCF	122.50
WEW new	184.90	Perado	447.00
chering	255.50	Imetal	58.50
Thiemens	277.00	L Oreal	953.00
Hyess	118.50	Mach Bull	33.50
Parke	168.00	Alchella	1,424.00
Farba	104.70	Maet Henn	493.00
Walpurgense	199.50	Maulinex	199.50

[illegible]

\$13.8 MILLION FIRST MORTGAGE AVAILABLE
 for U.S. developer seeks \$13.8 million first mortgage loan for Texas condominium development. Appraised value \$23 million. Terms cleared 3 years - 9 1/2%. Call or write:
James Winans
INTERNATIONAL HOUSING SYSTEMS
 Campbell Centre, Suite M 2162
 Dallas, Texas 75201
 Tel.: 214-361-8266.

London	Paribas	161.6
	PUK	85.3
	Pengranga	36.2

Anglo-Am cp	3.02	Perrier	263.6
Anglo-Am	0.37	Peugeot	344.0

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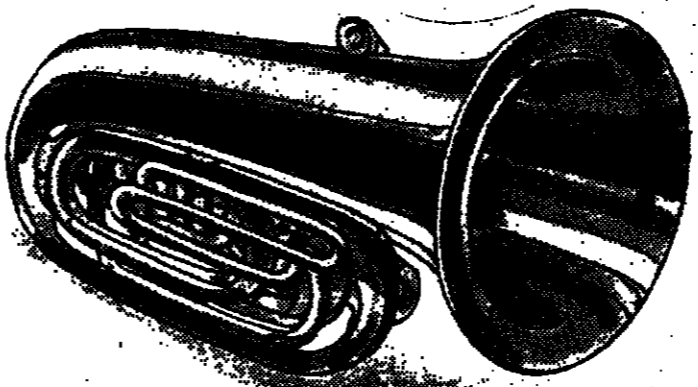
Reservation: 225.99



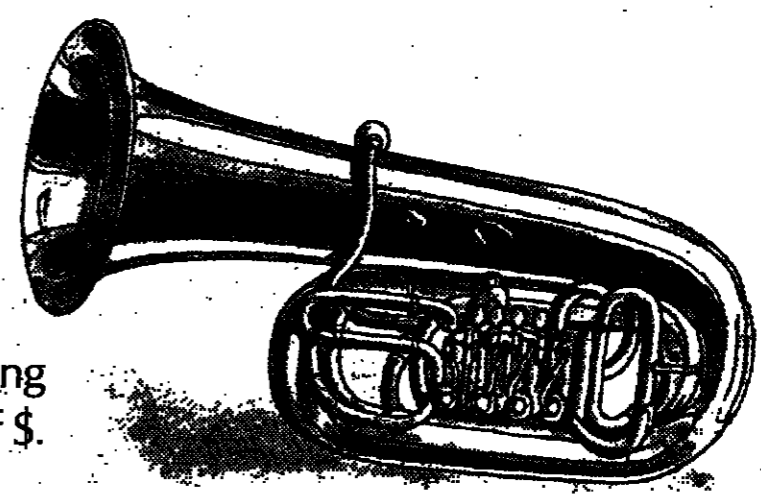
JAPAN AIR

PARIS-TEHRAN.
NON-STOP

BOEING 747 SP:	Tuesday - Saturday	10
	Wednesday - Sunday	15
BOEING 747:	Friday	18
BOEING 707:	Monday - Tuesday	12
	Thursday - Saturday	16



International Tubas Inc. took nine months to dispose of a stock of left handed tubas. Each month, after the first, they reduced the price of each tuba by \$100.



Gross receipts in the nine months were \$315,300. International Tubas paid \$700 per instrument.

Can you work out the month in which Tubas Inc. made the most profit, bearing in mind that the selling price is always to the nearest \$100?

**After you've tested your brains,
test Creditanstalt-Bankverein's.**

We're the largest bank in Austria, and a bank most deeply involved in the country's sustained economic growth.

On these grounds alone, if you're thinking of a business operation in the Austrian market, you should certainly think of Creditanstalt-Bankverein before anyone else.

We can help you develop throughout Europe too.

Our foreign exchange services are sophisticated, and we can put together a financial package to meet virtually any development project.

If your horizons are even wider, as an EBIC bank we are your contact with an international network stretching from New York to London, Brussels to Singapore.

If you need a bank that can match your business ambitions with wide-ranging resources, enthusiasm and skills (and for the answer to the problem above) contact: —



Creditanstalt-Bankverein
 Schottengasse 6, A-1010 Vienna
 Telephone: (0222) 6622 2589. Telex: 74793

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Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Volume (in millions)	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Value	Change
30 Ind	100.00	+0.10
30 Ind	100.00	+0.10
30 Ind	100.00	+0.10
30 Ind	100.00	+0.10
30 Ind	100.00	+0.10

Standard & Poors

Index	Value	Change
500 Ind	100.00	+0.10
500 Ind	100.00	+0.10
500 Ind	100.00	+0.10
500 Ind	100.00	+0.10
500 Ind	100.00	+0.10

NYSE Index

Index	Value	Change
NYSE	100.00	+0.10
NYSE	100.00	+0.10
NYSE	100.00	+0.10
NYSE	100.00	+0.10
NYSE	100.00	+0.10

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

American Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

Cut in French Rate Seen

PARIS, May 24 (AP)—The basic lending rate of French banks, pegged at 9.30 percent since September 1977, is likely to be reduced in the near future, according to business sources. They point out that the monetary authorities gave the signal today by allowing the day-to-day call money rate to decline by a quarter point to 7 1/2 percent, the lowest level since July 1976.

European Gold Markets

Location	Price	Change
London	100.00	+0.10
Zurich	100.00	+0.10
Paris (125 kio)	100.00	+0.10
U.S. dollars per ounce	100.00	+0.10

Gold Options

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

Valeurs White Weld S.A.

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

NEW YORK FUTURES

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

CHICAGO FUTURES

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

COFFEE

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

COCA

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

COPPER

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

ORANGE JUICE

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

COTTON

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

EUROCURRENCY

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

COFFEE

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

COFFEE

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

COFFEE

Symbol	Price	Change
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100	100.00	+0.10

COFFEE

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

COFFEE

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
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100	100.00	+0.10

COFFEE

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
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100	100.00	+0.10

COFFEE

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
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100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

COFFEE

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 24

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

(Continued From Page 11)

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

(Continued From Page 11)

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

(Continued From Page 11)

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

(Continued From Page 11)

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

(Continued From Page 11)

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

(Continued From Page 11)

Symbol	Price	Change
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10
100	100.00	+0.10

(Continued From Page 11)

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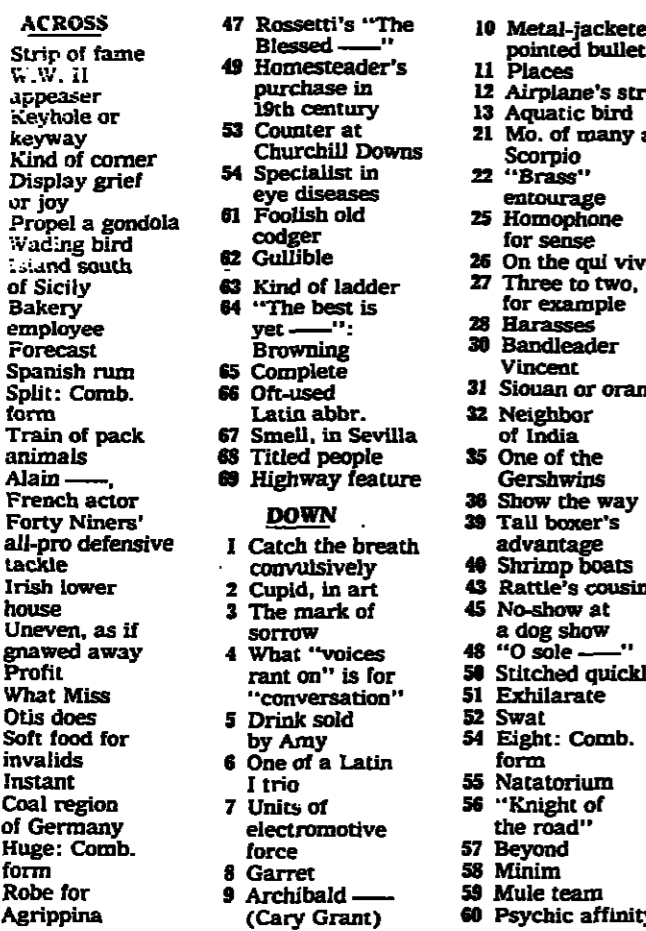
How to speak one language very effectively in Europe...

Advertise in the International Herald Tribune.

Herald Tribune

The international essential.

By Eugene T. Maleska

[illegible][illegible]

15



J
Under
one
four

L

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to form
four ordinary words.

LANUN

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KUSYD

DORFIL

TANQUI

Answer here:

Jumbles: STOOPE FATAL NICETY POPLAR

Answer: The Capital might provide this kind of view— "OPTICAL"

DENNIS THE MENACE



THINKING ANIMALS

Animals and the Development of Human Intelligence

By Paul Shepard. Viking. 274 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TO PUT it starkly, human beings have been exterminating animals at an average of one species per year for the past two centuries, and despite the "ecological revolution" of the 1960s, that rate appears to be increasing. But when we think of the increasing numbers of

push gets to snore, and into the arms of a man from San Diego is dismissed by a law enforcement officer as a "freaky English." It means, to put it too simply, that the human mind "evolved in the contemplation of animals." So what? Wasn't the process of evolution completed long ago? Yes; but "ontogeny recapitulates ontogeny...What evolved is man was not intelligence, but a device for developing a higher level of cognitive instrument that can assimilate an infinitely complex world like a stomach digesting meat, but instead a linking device, whose work became "part of the ontogeny of each individual, to be done again with each new human life." That's why animals continue to play such an important role in the imagination of children—and their dreams, their games, and their literature.

gent, they will eventually be improved upon by human technology. The argument that the technology necessary to ecosystems, it can be countered that some are and some, especially the larger mammals, are not. "If one small strand goes, the whole does not fall, and in fact the survivors adjust to the break." And to the argument that all living creatures have a right to life, it can be countered that the right to life is not improved by the incorporation of such ethics into the dominant religions, what reason is there to suppose that such a new ethic can save animals?" In fact, "the extension of the humane idea to the wild can only produce mischief, for it will see in the behavior and interrelationships among animals the same qualities and seek to prevent them."

Does this mean that animals are not really necessary to human existence? No, it does not. Shepard, who teaches ecology at Pitzer College and the Claremont Graduate School in California, believes that there remains an overwhelming human need for wildlife, especially the big mammals. To quote his own final summary of the case: "...the human mind needs animals in order to develop and work. Human intelligence is bound to the presence of animals. They are the means by which cognition takes its first shape and they are the instruments for imagining abstract ideas and qualities, therefore giving us inner richness."

They are the code images by which language names ideas from memory at will. They are the means to self-identity and self-consciousness as our most human possession,

mar brothers met. Assuming that we are headed willily-nilly toward the destruction of wild-animal life, that it would require an act of enormous human will to reverse that course. But should that act of human will occur, then wouldn't the wildlife that survived be a product of human will and therefore no longer an embodiment of mysterious "otherness"? Or to put it another way: to reverse the effects of mankind's hubris, won't it require an equal act of hubris? Come to think of it: Isn't it an act of hubris for Shepard to have called for such an act—i.e. to have written the book that he has in the first place? How human is it then of him to want to preserve the wildlife kingdom. And also: how overweeningly proud.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

A	N	A	B	C	H	A	R	O	F	M	E
C	O	L	O	R	I	O	W	A	F	L	A
D	O	M	I	N	E	S	T	A	I	O	N
D	O	M	I	N	E	S	T	A	I	O	N
T	H	E	T	O	D	A	I	E	S	T	A
S	O	B	E	L	I	O	O	P	O	O	K
A	M	I	D	R	O	O	P	O	O	K	
H	A	D	O	N	S	E	R	I	O	N	
H	A	D	O	N	S	E	R	I	O	N	
S	T	O	R	E	D	N	A	G	R	A	T
S	T	O	R	E	D	N	A	G	R	A	T

By Alan Truscott

West led the club ace on the diagram and noted that his partner played the deuce, a suit preference indication. He duly shifted to a diamond, the lower-ranked side-suit, and East won with the queen when dummy played low.

East could now have beaten the contract by playing another club, but he was afraid of giving a ruff-and-suff, and played back his remaining diamond. As this was the deuce, South now had a good idea of the club distribution. West put on the king to force the North hand to win, a key move in this contract as it would have been in five clubs.

South needed to take finesses in both major suits, but was in the dummy. One possibility was to lead the spade ace, hoping to drop a singleton king. Instead, he led a diamond, and the bad rump split turned out to be a blessing in disguise. He was able to win with the remaining diamond honor, since East could not ruff, and lead the

led a high rump, continued trumps, and eventually threw his club loser on a heart winner.

When he led the third diamond from dummy, he needed to find East with all three small hearts, to gather with his presumed eight clubs and two diamonds. He brought off an 83-to-1 long shot.

	NORTH	
	♠A1063	
	♥A8552	
	♦A94	
	♣6	
WEST		EAST (D)
♠K742		♠—
♥K10		♥743
♦K8653		♦K7
♣A7		♣KQJ109432
	SOUTH	

spade queen for a finesse.

As expected, this won, but he was still in trouble: If he persevered with trumps he would eventually have to lead hearts from the dummy.

He led the heart queen from his hand, and West covered with the king. The ace won, and he again had a problem in trying to reach his hand.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
4.N.T.	Pass	5♣	DBL
Pass	5♣	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club ace.

كلوا من الأصناف

A's Manager Resigns Abruptly

OAKLAND, May 24 (UPI) — Bobby Winkles resigned yesterday in the middle of his second year as manager of the Oakland A's.

He made his surprise announcement by calling club owner Charles Finley a few hours before his Western Division leading team took the field against the Milwaukee Brewers.

Finley said that he begged Winkles to remain, but the manager refused. Finley appointed coach Jack McKeon, the man whom Winkles replaced as A's skipper last season, to serve as manager for the rest of the season.

Finley quoted Winkles as saying that he did not think Finley liked the way he was managing his club. Finley said that he had talked to Winkles on Sunday and again yesterday to tell him that "I thought he had done an outstanding job and gave him every assurance I wanted him to continue."

Coaches Red Schoendienst, Lee Stange and McKeon met with Winkles and tried to persuade him to continue but could not change his mind.

"His mind was made up," said Stange. "He did a super job and he was a super guy. We told him we were going good and needed him. But it did not do any good. He would not change his mind. Knowing Bobby, I'm sure he had thought about it for a long while."

After Winkles walked out, Finley turned to McKeon, the man he replaced with Winkles a year ago this month, to lead the team for the rest of the 1978 season.

"Jack has knowledge of the club and he is an experienced manager," Finley said.

Winkles was not available for comment.

Finley, who has made 16 managerial changes since he purchased the A's in 1960, tried to speculate on what happened. After all, this was the first time a manager quit on him. All the others, with the exception of Chuck Tanner who was "traded" to the Pittsburgh Pirates for Manny Sanguillen and \$100,000, were fired by Finley.

"I was on Bobby continuously about playing aggressive baseball,"

Finley said. "I wanted him to use our speed more, but I don't feel that is the reason why he left, because he was in agreement most of the time."

"When he called, I told him 'I don't want you to quit.' He replied he had made up his mind but he wanted to make a money settlement. He told me, 'Let's negotiate something because I still want to quit.' I told him, 'If you quit, you don't get another cent from me.' I'm sorry to see him go. I think he made a bad decision."

Speculation

"He probably quit because he was on top and he didn't want to look bad if the team took a nosedive. I think he wanted to get out with the team looking good. Of course, this is only my opinion."

After Finley fired McKeon last year and replaced him with Winkles, McKeon stayed on as a troubleshooter for Finley. This year, he was made a coach and worked hard and harmoniously with Winkles. He was as surprised as anyone when Winkles quit.

"Bobby is a fine and decent

man," McKeon said. "He was a pretty darn good manager, too, and I don't mind saying that."

McKeon said he does not plan any changes in the A's in the pitching rotation or in the batting lineup.

"The job is back on my shoulders," Jack said, "but it's been there before. I'll do my best to keep the club on top. Of course, Red [Schoendienst] and Lee [Stange] will stay on to help me. I guess I could use another coach or two, but I have no one in mind at the moment."

Most of the A's players were stunned when they learned of Winkles' resignation.

"I guess it was a personal thing," said Jim Essian. "He can manage my team any time. He was a great manager and a great motivator. I don't know what effect it will have on the team. Hopefully, none."

Winkles, 46, had a nondescript career as a minor-league player in the 1950s, then became a successful college coach at Arizona State. He got his first big league managing job with the California Angels.



Bobby Winkles

Coleman Sold to Blue Jays

OAKLAND, May 24 (UPI) — The A's have sold veteran pitcher Joe Coleman to the Toronto Blue Jays for an undisclosed amount of cash.

Last year Coleman had an ERA of 2.96 and was 4-4 for the A's. He played for the Detroit Tigers before joining the A's.

Baltimore Defeats Detroit, 2-0

BALTIMORE, May 24 (UPI) — Rick Dempsey hit his first home run of the season and Mike Flanagan pitched a two-hitter last night, leading the Baltimore Orioles to a 2-0 victory over the Detroit Tigers.

Flanagan, 5-3, struck out nine and walked two while allowing only a two-out single to Rusty Staub in the first inning and a lead-off single to Ron LeFlore in the ninth. He retired 15 straight after Staub's single until Ron LeFlore coaxed a two-out walk in the sixth inning. It was the first time the Tigers had been shut out this season.

Dempsey hit a two-out homer in the fifth inning off loser Jack Billingham, 4-2, and the Orioles scored their other run in the sixth when Lee May walked with the bases loaded. Baltimore center fielder Larry Harlow aided Flanagan by scaling the fence in the second inning to rob John Wockenbus of a homer with a spectacular leaping catch.

Yanks 10, Indians 1

At New York, unbeaten Ron Guidry fired a five-hitter and Graig Nettles and Chris Chambliss

homered, leading New York to a 10-1 romp over Cleveland. Guidry, 6-0, symied the Indians on two singles by Buddy Bell until the sixth. He issued a leadoff walk to Duane Kuiper and Tom Verzerz grounded a double inside third base. The left-hander needed only 12 pitches to fan Paul Dade, Rick Manning and Mike Vail. He finished with a career high of 11 strikeouts.

Brewers 3, A's 2

At Oakland, Jerry Augustine pitched a four-hitter and spoiled the home return of Jack McKeon as Oakland manager, 3-2. Milwaukee snapped a 2-2 tie in the fifth inning when an error by A's first baseman Dave Revering sent Don Money racing home from second base.

Blue Jays 2, Red Sox 1

At Toronto, Rick Bosetti stroked a one-out single in the 12th inning through a drawn-in infield to score Tim Johnson from third base and give Toronto a 2-1 victory over Boston. Jesse Jefferson walked on a route-going seven-hitter. With one out in the bottom of the 12th, second baseman Tim Johnson walked off loser Bill Campbell, and Luis Gomez blooped a double down the right field line to put runners on second and third. With the infield in, Bosetti lined a 2-0 pitch in the hole between short and third.

Mariners 4, Royals 3-5

At Seattle, Rookie Clint Hurdle drove in three runs as Kansas City beat Seattle, 5-3, and gained a split of their doubleheader. In the first game, the Mariners got successive run-scoring doubles from Lee Stanton and Rupert Jones in the sixth inning to win, 4-3.

Angels 5, White Sox 4

At Anaheim, Calif., Rick Miller doubled with two out in the sixth inning and Ken Landreaux delivered a pinch single for the winning run to rally California past Chicago, 5-4. Despite a three-run Chicago second inning, Nolan Ryan evened his record at 3-3, allowing nine hits while striking out seven.

Twins 5, Rangers 2

At Bloomington, Minn., reserve catcher Glenn Borgmann drove in two runs with a homer and a single and Minnesota beat Texas, 5-2. Rod Carew of the Twins managed a bunt single in four at-bats and his average dropped to .399. The

Rangers' Jim Sundberg, 0 for 4, had his hitting streak stopped at 22 games.

Expos 4, Cards 1

At St. Louis, Ellis Valentine's fielder's choice grounder and Warren Cromartie's sacrifice fly sent in sixth-inning runs that snapped a 1-1 tie and led Montreal to a 4-1 victory that extended St. Louis losing streak to 11 games. Rudy May, who had lost his last four starts, went 6½ innings to gain his third victory in eight decisions while Mike Garman, recently acquired in a trade with Los Angeles, pitched the final 2½ innings to gain his first save.

Padres 3, Dodgers 2

At San Diego, Tucker Ashford's two-run single in the eighth inning delivered San Diego a 3-2 victory over Los Angeles. After Dave Winfield singled and Gene Tenace drew a walk, Rick Sweet grounded out, advancing the runners, and Ashford drilled his single to right field off loser Tommy Seaver on a route-going seven-hitter. With one out in the bottom of the 12th, second baseman Tim Johnson walked off loser Bill Campbell, and Luis Gomez blooped a double down the right field line to put runners on second and third. With the infield in, Bosetti lined a 2-0 pitch in the hole between short and third.

Braves 6, Reds 4

At Cincinnati, rookie right-hander Preston Hanna (3-0) weathered a 1-hour-13-minute rain interruption and home runs by Johnny Bench and Mike Lunn as Atlanta beat Cincinnati, 6-4, for Red southpaw Fred Norman's first loss in six decisions. The Braves scored twice in the fourth around Jeff Burroughs' triple, ending a string of 21 shutout innings by Cincinnati pitching.

Mets 7, Pirates 3

At Pittsburgh, Doug Flynn went four for five and drove in two runs, one with a tie-breaking RBI double in the eighth inning, to lift New York over Pittsburgh, 7-3, in a game delayed three times by rain.

Giants 3, Astros 2

At San Francisco, Marc Hill, Tom Heinzelman and Bill Madlock singled home runs in the ninth inning as San Francisco beat Houston, 3-2. The Astros called a 2-0 lead into the ninth, but Jack Clark and Larry Herndon drew one-out walks to open the rally. Hill singled in Clark and, after Vic Harris fouled out, pinch hitter Heinzelman delivered Herndon. Madlock hit reliever Joe Sambito's first pitch to the fence, scoring pinch runner Mike Sadek.

In Midair, Ali Is Named Greatest of the Decade

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT) — The "Athlete of the Decade" was identified yesterday at a luncheon in the New York Athletic Club, and no doubt Air France will recover in time. Flight 031, already reported four hours late, made an unscheduled stop in Montreal so the Athlete, who was en route from Nice to Chicago, could deliver his acceptance speech over an amplified telephone hookup.

Muhammad Ali — for it was indeed he — acknowledged the honor with characteristic humility and unusual static. More than slightly blurred, his words came over something like this: "Appreciate... strange thing... Chicago... Montreal... very smart choosing me."

The award from the American Cancer Society designates Ali as the individual who, between 1968 and 1978, "demonstrated a consistently high standard of excellence, total commitment to his sport, dedication, courage under adversity and a will-to-win attitude as exemplified on and off the field by the late Vincent T. Lombardi." It will be presented formally at a \$150-a-plate benefit for the Cancer Society on June 8. Would the recipient be able to attend the dinner?

Mr. Ali Accepts

"Where is it?" the fuzzy voice asked. The grand ballroom of the New York Hilton.

"... be in training," the voice said. "At Deer Lake, Pa., prove I'm Athlete of the Decade by regaining my title for the third time." It wasn't perfectly clear, but the former heavyweight champion of the world seemed to be saying yes, he would interrupt preparations for his return match with Leon Spinks to accept the award in person.

The choice was made by 100-odd sportswriters, sports editors and sportscasters whose votes were tabulated secretly by the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen & Co. Guessing that the winner might be Ali, the awards committee telephoned him in France on Sunday and again yesterday morning to make sure he could address the luncheon.

Ali was willing, but he said his flight was taking off four hours behind schedule and that would put

him in midair at lunch time. He was still in flight when Andrall Pearson, chairman of the awards dinner, opened a sealed envelope containing the results of the poll. Telephone contact was made with the plane but the connection was weak.

"Tom Seaver," Pearson said, reading the list of final candidates the way the movie people announce nominees for Oscars. "A. J. Foyt, Chris Evert, Kareem Abdul Jabbar, Billie Jean King, Rod Carew, Bobby Orr, O. J. Simpson, John Havlicek, Pele, Hank Aaron, Jack Nicklaus."

Just then Ali said the pilot was putting down in Montreal to improve the phone connection.

"... and the Athlete of the Decade," Pearson concluded, "Muhammad Ali."

The plane touched down. Through the miracle of electronics and the cooperation of Air France, Ali's voice reached the NYAC, not clear but loud.

Static intervened. Then: "... great people... great athletes... finish training for, uh, Spinks."

"Are you in shape?" he was asked. The fight is Sept. 15.

"I'm not in good shape now but... regain my title the third time."

"Did you say Spinks will be your last fight?"

"... hate to quit now... maybe should quit a year ago... getting too old... If I get the title back this'd be the last time you'll see Ali. I got to win and get out."

On the dais was Marie Lombardi, widow of the great football coach. She was asked who Vince's choice would have been.

"Jack," she said without hesitation, meaning Nicklaus.

A friend remembered watching Vince hit one splendid tee shot at Dorado Beach in Puerto Rico.

"Don't write about me as a football coach," he bawled as he saw the drive split the fairway. "Write about me as a great golfer!"

Bird's-Eye View

NEW ORLEANS, May 24 (UPI) — Promoters of the Spinks-Ali rematch said yesterday that the cheapest Superdome seat would be \$25 — for a view 19 stories above the ring.

Top Rank president Bob Arum said that tickets will cost from \$200 to \$25 for the Sept. 15 rematch that will include four other bouts.

Canadiens Outscore Bruins, 4-1

MONTREAL, May 24 (AP) — Defenseman Serge Savard set up goals by Larry Robinson, Pierre Mondou and Pierre Larouche last night, leading Montreal to a 4-1 triumph over the Boston Bruins and bringing the Canadiens within a game of their 20th National Hockey League championship.

Jacques Lemaire scored the other goal as the Canadiens confused, frustrated and outskated the Bruins. Montreal also scored the game's first goal for the first time in the series and took a 3-2 lead in the best-of-seven set which could end tomorrow night at Boston Garden.

Don Marcotte ruined Ken Dryden's shutout bid with 8:38 remaining, tapping in the rebound of a shot by Bob Schmeitz and giving the Bruins their first power-play tally after 15 consecutive failures.

The game was delayed continually by bickering over penalties called by referee Dave Newell, who assessed 56 minutes over the first two periods and 106 for the game.

Bouncing Back

Humbled by consecutive losses in Games 3 and 4 in Boston, the Canadiens sent their attack into overdrive with Savard setting up Robinson and Mondou for a 2-0 lead in the first period.

Robinson took the puck from Savard near his goal line and skated the length of the ice before sending a six-foot shot over the left shoulder of Boston goalie Gerry Cheevers at 7:46. Robinson breezed around Boston defenseman Mike Milbury before scoring his fourth goal of the playoffs on the Canadiens' second shot of the game.

Mondou made it 2-0 at 11:10, scoring Montreal's first power-play goal after 12 straight unsuccessful opportunities. His 20-foot shot seemed to surprise Cheevers, during the only power play of the opening period.

Larouche, making his first appearance of the series, scored his second goal of the playoffs at 13:04 of the second period and 5:38 later, Lemaire made it 4-0.

Cheevers Shines

Only a dazzling performance by Cheevers kept the game close. Throwing his arms and legs out at the last possible moment, Cheevers made a number of key stops that went unrecorded as Boston's offense was virtually blunted.

Larouche connected just three seconds before an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty to Boston captain Wayne Cashman would have expired. Larouche took a pass from Savard and sent a sharply angled 20-foot shot past Cheevers seconds after the netminder had dived to his left, blocking a Larouche breakaway.

Lemaire connected on a 60-footer that bounded into the net off Cheevers' leg pad, cementing the outcome of the contest which left Boston coach Don Cherry in a continual state of fury.

He was so angered at the end of the second period that he stood in the doorway to the players' bench and refused to let five of his players leave the ice — insisting that they skate around the Montreal Forum ice and impede the progress of the ice resurfacer. That continued for a full three minutes and Cherry even went on the ice himself for a while.

Baiting Peaks

The referee-baiting reached a peak at 27 seconds of the third period when Boston's Terry O'Reilly was ejected for shooting the puck up the ice after the Bruins' Peter McNab was called for hooking Guy Lafleur. That the puck barely missed linesman Leon Stickle may have had something to do with O'Reilly's ejection.

Cheevers was replaced after the second period by Ron Grahame.



Montreal's Larry Robinson raises arm after scoring first goal of game.

France's World Cup Skipper Weathers Kidnapping Attempt

BORDEAUX, May 24 (Reuters) — France's World Cup soccer team left for Argentina today with promises that their families will be protected by police following an attempt yesterday to abduct the team's manager.

Armed men tried to abduct Michel Hidalgo on a road near Bordeaux. He fought them off and was able to leave with the team. The incident apparently was part of protests against French participation in the Argentina matches arising from the Buenos Aires government's alleged human rights violations.

Earlier yesterday, an anonymous caller told a French newspaper that there would be more attempts to kidnap the team's members. The caller identified himself as a member of the Marxist Argentine Forces Liberation Group. But the team left aboard a Concorde without further incidents.

Barazzutti Overpowered In 1st Italian Open Round

By Barry Lorge

ROME, May 24 (WP) — Most tennis fans never heard of Victor Amaya until yesterday, when the 6-foot-7, 220-pound left-hander from Holland, Mich., squashed their top-ranked player, Corrado Barazzutti, in the first round of the Italian Open Tennis Championships.

Even those who recognized the name, and remembered that Amaya had made two undistinguished appearances at Foro Italico, knew little about him. They became intensely interested as he served mightily, despite numerous double faults in the wind, and blanketed the net for a 6-3, 7-6 triumph over the strangely docile Barazzutti.

Amaya — whose grandfather was Mexican, but who looks more Indian, and has been likened in appearance to "The Chief" in the movie "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" — plods around the court in his size 15 tennis shoes, pulverizing serves and volleys with atomic force but backing them up with little in the way of groundstrokes and he more subtle elements of the game.

Undeterred by Partisans

Seemingly undeterred by the partisan, vocal crowd that is so much a part of matches between Italians and foreigners on the "Campo Centrale" (Center Court) here, Amaya attacked from the outset, initiated the tactics, and admirably kept his wits about him after quandering five match points.

"I've had lots of close matches against players ranked in the top 10 in the world, but had never beaten one," he said. "Barazzutti's a much

better player than I am nine days out of 10, but I thought if I could get on top of him early I'd have a chance."

Deafening roars reverberated through the majestic marble arena as Barazzutti — the "Little Soldier" who has supplanted Adriano Panatta as the No. 1 man in the Italian tennis rankings, if not the hearts of his countrymen — saved two match points on Amaya's serve at 6-5 in the second set, and three more from 3-6 in the decisive tie-breaker.

Panatta had ridden the crowd's adoration back from 0-5 in the first set and 7-5 in the second to outdefend champ Vitas Gerulaitis on Monday, and now the natives sensed that another of their heroes was going to escape dire peril.

Though the sun was smiling brightly — a few hours later, appropriately, the sky turned gray and raindrops fell — it did not shine on Barazzutti. A crunching Amaya smash put him ahead again, 7 points to 6, and he clinched this sixth match point with another big serve and piercing backhand volley.

Ramirez Loses

Barazzutti, 25, was seeded No. 7. One other seed, No. 6 Raul Ramirez, the champion here in 1975, also fell to a big man who blisters the ball.

Dick Crealy, the erratic 6-foot-4 Australian, won only six points in the first set, then got his act together to erase Ramirez, 6-6, 7-6, 6-3.

No. 5 seed Manuel Orantes, the graceful Spanish left-hander who won here in 1972 and was runner-up in 1973 and 1975, withdrew because of muscle spasms in his back.

Australian John Newcombe, the champion of 1969 who is seeded No. 10 this year, survived one of the shaky spells that have characterized his as-yet-unimpressive comeback and beat Tom Gullikson, 7-6, 6-1.

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